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# THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

April  
1918

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association





Courtesy The Allen Cattle Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Divide Susan Grand Champion Female, Western Division, National Western  
Stock Show, Denver, Colo.*



# When the Grass Comes

On the hillsides, in the valleys and across the level stretches, where but a few days before lay the drifted snow, a tinge of green appears. Faintly tinted at first, it deepens in tone and texture. It covers the meadows and pastures, forming a mantle of increasing richness.

In the woodland and along the streams the redbud becomes brilliant in its dress of crimson. The plum trees, arrayed in white, spread their fragrance. The wild apple blossoms and the bloom of the peach orchards lend to the variety of color. Gradually the forest trees take on a sheen of pink and delicate green as the leaves unfold.

The air is balmy. The birds, returning from distant parts, call from the treetops in musical tones of cheer. The herds go afield, glad to be released from their winter confines. The calves, varying in colors and ages, scamper over the velvety sod. They race here and there, pausing frequently with heads high, sniffing the perfume-laden air. The older cattle, responsive to the spirit of springtime, manifest a tendency to playfulness.

The long winter, with its record temperatures, its recurring storms, its dreary days, its heavy toll of grain and forage, has passed.

The husbandman surveys the picture. He sees the reviving touch of nature—and is grateful. He feels a deep sense of relief. His hope is quickened and he hails the advancing season with eager anticipation.

FRANK D. TOMSON.





*Typical Scene on a Shorthorn Farm*



# Some Personal Recollections

*Address Before the National Shorthorn Congress*

**By Alvin H. Sanders**

*Editor The Breeder's Gazette*

As I have today wandered among the wonderful examples of your art quartered over there under the dome of the International Live Stock Exposition Building, and as I look about this banquet board tonight into the faces of the men who are behind this splendid demonstration of bovine wealth, I am proud and happy in the thought that in so far as in me lies, I have now for more than thirty years devoted a large proportion of such energies as I may possess to the support of the most useful general-purpose race of cattle the world has ever known.

Some months ago there was published under the title "At the Sign of the Stock Yard Inn" a volume of sketches dealing mainly with the life and work of some of the Shorthorn fathers. In preparing that work I had in mind to reflect if possible the spirit that dwells within the walls of the Saddle and Sirloin Club, and to try and communicate to those who are following in the footsteps of the great founders and defenders of the Shorthorn faith something of the enthusiasm and fidelity of purpose, something of the devotion to high ideals, that must always animate men who aspire to accomplish something really worth while.

The Portrait Gallery of the Saddle and Sirloin Club is essentially your Hall of Fame. It stands indeed for a past "rich in achievements wrought in fruitful fields." You here tonight represent the living, pulsing present, pregnant with infinite possibilities for the future.

Fortunately, as I see it, your lot is cast in pleasant places compared with the stony, stormy paths upward and onward along which your predecessors in this great work were compelled to toil and travel. You are enjoying today the rich heritage of more than a century of pioneering, a century of contention and struggling towards the attainment of the type of cattle you now find ready to your purpose. The sea of Shorthorn breeding is now charted; the shoals of danger known and marked; the deep harbors of safety clearly indicated. All along the coast the beacon lights of history are blazing their warnings and leading you unerringly through the channels of success unparalleled. Do you men realize that this very night the Shorthorn stands proudly at the very zenith of its power and perfection up to date? As to what the future has in store, either in the direction of still further progress or of deterioration, I shall not presume to speak; but the wondrous past and the golden present are your priceless possessions. Of those

you cannot be robbed. They at least are secure, and constitute today one of the greatest assets of the farming world.

I have spoken of the fact that your predecessors worked their way forward through many trials and tribulations. I have intimated that the goal to which you have now so gloriously attained has only been reached as a result of sacrifices and strife such as you of the present generation know nothing. What do I mean by that? Simply this: It is only in comparatively recent years that there has been virtual unanimity of agreement as to the best means of accomplishing the objects sought. It was only after what may now well be termed the great "Revolution of the Eighties" that peace spread its white wings over the warring Shorthorn camps of England and America. Up to that time there had been almost endless differences of opinion as to how to go about the breeding of Shorthorn cattle. Interests diametrically opposed to each other contended ceaselessly for the mastery, and unfortunately for a long series of years the forces of reaction and destruction, as opposed to progress and constructive work, seemed to dominate the situation, not only here in the West, but in England as well. Such



Courtesy E. J. Foute, McGhee, Tenn.

### *Three Husky Youngsters*

indeed was the situation when, as a mere boy, my personal observation and study of Shorthorn types and standards first began. Mr. Harding has asked me to speak to you tonight from out of the shadow of a past in which I played a comparatively minor part.

My love for and interest in Shorthorn cattle was not simply acquired. It was inherited. My ancestors all came from old Virginia, where in the valley of the south branch of the Potomac River the business of beef-making from corn and bluegrass, with the aid of Shorthorn blood, first originated in this country soon after the close of the War of the Revolution. It was Col. Lewis Sanders who took over into Kentucky more than a century ago that high enthusiasm for good cattle that bore fruit in the first direct importation ever

made from England into the Ohio Valley states—the historic importation of 1817—and who founded in central Kentucky the first livestock show ever held west of the Allegheny mountains. My own father brought into the section of the state of Iowa in which I was born one of the first Shorthorn bulls—as well as the first Percheron horses—ever seen in that region. This must have been about the year 1868, and the impression made upon me as a barefoot boy in short trousers by that red yearling bull has never been eradicated. I think he cost \$75, and in after years I knew he was a Bates-topped calf, bred by W. J. Neeley of Ottawa, Ill.—a distant relative of my father—who figures to some considerable extent as a patron of the American Shorthorn Herd Books of that period. You know there have never been any pies baked such as mother used to make, and so I am going to insist that this level, straight-quartered calf of 1868 was very much the best Shorthorn I have ever seen!

Then came my first great adventure, a trip to an Iowa State Fair at Cedar Rapids, where Elliott & Kent of Des Moines showed a herd of well-fitted, all-red Bates-bred cattle that fired my youthful heart with an admiration for the Shorthorn breed that has known no abatement to this hour. Not many years later my father was compelled by stress of circumstances to give up farming; and a Chicago publishing house persuaded him to take up editorial work in this city in behalf of livestock improvement. I was brought in as an assistant in a very subordinate capacity, and at the age of 16 tried my 'prentice hand at composition. This, the first original manuscript I ever prepared, dealt with Shorthorns, and, so far as I am now able to prognosticate, the last article I shall ever write will likely be devoted to the same subject.

The Breeder's Gazette was founded in 1881. At 21 years of age I was assigned to the conduct of its cattle department. We had acquired by purchase one of the most valuable libraries of books, manuscripts and old catalogs relating to American Shorthorn history then in existence; and with this as a basis I turned at once to the task of trying to inform myself thoroughly in regard to the development of the breed from its foundation down to the establishment of the American Fat Stock Show in this city; an event that marked the beginning of the end of the old regime.

At the early Fat Stock Shows the Shorthorn steers that won the prizes were sent forward by John D. Gillette





Courtesy F. A. Gillespie &amp; Sons, No. Muskogee, Okla.

Photo by Hildebrand

*The Best Three Females, National Shorthorn Congress Show, Winners of a Silver Trophy*

and other great cornbelt feeders of that day at from four to six years of age, and weighing from 2,000 up to 3,125 pounds! This, you will observe, was not getting so very far away from the scale and tallow of "The Durham Ox" and "The White Heifer that Traveled" in the days of Charles and Robert Colling. The old English idea of beef-making still in force after the lapse of nearly a century! The big, upstanding, late-maturing cattle that had been the beau ideal of a majority of Shorthorn breeders up to that date were still basking in the sunlight of popular favor here in the middle west; but a group of sturdy, determined men were even then engaged in opposing strenuously what they held to be a type which, like the Hapsburgs, Romanoffs and Hohenzollerns of today, had long since outlived their usefulness. The Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus were already challenging the Shorthorn hosts to the test of the greatest weight at the earliest age, and but few Shorthorn breeders in this country were able to meet the issue successfully. The leading fanciers were industriously engaged in undoing the work of Thomas Bates, who had fifty years previously left the Shorthorn world a truly valuable legacy. Some of these men, shining exceptions to the general rule, such as the late John Hope of Bow Park, were honestly seeking to preserve the original merit of the Kirklevington tribes. Such bulls

as the 4th Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Connaught, the 24th and 26th Dukes of Airdrie, such bullocks as Clarence Kirklevington; and such cows as the 10th Duchess of Airdrie were fine specimens of a decaying type; but many so-called breeders both in England and America were nothing more or less than vendors of paper pedigrees; chanting the ancient glory of their wares and bidding fabulous prices among themselves for long-necked, long-legged, flat-ribbed, wasp-waisted cattle that spoke eloquently, to those who had eyes to see, of the vanishing excellence of a type which in the shape of Duchess 34th, the Oxford premium cow, and the Duke of Northumberland had once roused the enthusiasm of all admirers of beauty and utility in bovine form. There will always be someone to traffic in mere pedigrees as against solid worth, but let us give thanks that we have now come upon an era where it takes more than mere pride of ancestry to draw four and five figure bids!

Robert A. Alexander of Woodburn was the great, broad-visioned provider of the foundation upon which was reared in the cornbelt states the Shorthorn structure as I first knew it. At that time, say about 1876, the blood of the earlier Dukes and Duchesses of Airdrie was everywhere. Through the operations of the Renicks, Bedfords, Warfields, Van Meters and their follow-

ers in the Upper Mississippi Valley states the blood of those good Bates-bred Woodburn bulls had been the dominating factor. But in the great wave of pedigree speculation that had swept the country in the "Seventies" the seeds of palpable deterioration had been sown.

The breed as inherited from the immediate disciples of Bates and the Booths was apparently headed for the rocks. I saw cattle selling up to \$20,000 under the canvas where Col. Judy used to conduct the old-time auction sales here at these yards, and marveled that men would pay such prices for inferior specimens just because they were bred in what had once been truly the purple of real Shorthorn royalty; but just in the nick of time there came upon the scene the handiwork of Amos Cruickshank. At first the short-legged, thick-fleshed Aberdeenshire Shorthorns met from the ruling powers of the American trade a very chilly reception. Those who were busily buying pedigrees, regardless of individual merit, affected to frown upon show-yard types and show-yard excellence. The fact that Potts' Duke of Richmond and other of the pioneer Scotch-bred bulls were able to go out and uphold the colors of the breed against old Anxiety and other Herefords boasting Royal English honors made no difference to the dealers in "paper" cattle. They knew that through indefensible, long-continued in-and-in breeding



from degenerates they had so marred the work of their great master, Thomas Bates, that he would not have recognized in the descendants of his good Kirklevington families the useful dual-purpose cattle he had created. These speculators even undertook to maintain certain sorts "absolutely pure," as they called it, refusing to concede the necessity for departing from the narrow circle in which they were clearly traveling to destruction, even though the necessity for reinvigoration had been obvious for at least twenty-five years. One collector of miserable "absolutelys" was forced to knock calves on the head when they came, so destitute were they of recognizable Shorthorn promise.

Such was the general situation when as a youngster I was turned loose for better or for worse in the Shorthorn world, with a lead pencil in my hand, and a well-defined idea in my head. At first I did not dare say editorially what I thought. That would have insured my prompt scourging from the temple as a dangerous heretic. I wanted to serve, and was familiar enough with the brilliant story of the fading virtues of the house of Bates to prepare catalogs and reveals that pleased the then over-lords of the American trade. But I did it all under secret protest, with the fires of hot rebellion glowing in my heart, with a determination to bide my time, fortify myself for the inevitable struggle, so that when the right hour struck I might assist in raising the banner of a new dispensation, and help hold it aloft where all might see.

It can do no harm now, after the lapse of more than 30 years, to confess for the first time that I myself was "Hubback," the anonymous writer in the early files of the Breeder's Gazette, who attacked with all the zeal of a real crusader the intrenched powers of that period. The nom de plume was a very necessary bit of camouflage at that time; but "Hubback" drew and returned the fire of the forces of reaction in such way as to stir deeply the feeling of unrest that had by this time begun to permeate the ranks of western breeders. And as good luck would have it, and fortunately as I still see it for the fortunes of the Shorthorn in every country, a great man came forward and said: "This fight has got to be made or the breed, so far as cornbelt feedlots are concerned, is gone. A new standard must now be set up. I shall try and assemble the cattle that shall command and deserve the attention of all practical men, and you shall sound the trumpet call to arms in behalf of the easier-keeping, earlier-maturing type demanded by the times in which we live." I scarcely need tell our older breeders that this great Field Marshal of this Shorthorn Revolution of the "Eighties" was my dear friend, the biggest, broadest, brainiest man I had ever known in connection with livestock production, the late Col. Wm. A. Harris! At Linwood Farm he collected at large expense what was at one time beyond all doubt the best herd of Shorthorn cattle in North America; practically all of Aberdeenshire breeding; nearly all imported direct from Sit-

tyton. At his request, I then delved deeply into the depths of Scottish Shorthorn lore, and brought forward in the earlier Linwood catalogs, perhaps for the first time in this country, the detailed facts as to the real richness of the breeding of Amos Cruickshank's fine old tribes.

And if I live an hundred years I shall never forget the sensation created by the offering of the first fruits of Linwood breeding at auction at the Kansas City Yards. Stall after stall filled with broad-breeched, wide-ribbed, low-legged, deeply-covered, short-necked, furry-haired, sappy yearlings sired by the Sit-tyton bull imported Baron Victor! Peas in a pod! All alike. All good. All as different from the orthodox type of that period as night differs from day. And how the crowd gaped and stared in blank wonder and amazement that such blocky, thick-meated Shorthorns existed! The trick was done. The bomb had burst that did the work. Enthusiasm about the ringside could not be restrained. It was not an era of high prices, but how they did contest for the possession of those new-type bulls!

The representatives of the old regime mingled with the throng, and did what they could to break the force of the demonstration. But to little purpose. Vested interests took alarm and rallied their forces for a finish fight. Time passed. For the first time the forces of progress had found a way of reaching the public. The publicity, without which headway would have been greatly retarded, was at hand and available. The



Courtesy Eben E. Jones, Rockland, Wis.

Photo by Hildebrand

*First Prize Get of Sire, National Shorthorn Congress, the Get of Collynie Sultan*



*The Aged Bull Class, National Shorthorn Congress Show*

Photo by H. Deland

engine was fired and coaled and steam was pressing in the boiler. It was turned on, and soon the motion was felt clear down the line. Whereupon the old guard named a committee which waited upon me, and served notice that if I did not modify my course in their interest a Shorthorn organ that would be amenable to what they called "reason" would be started and backed so as to become a dangerous competitor. Their bluff was called. I told them that I felt that Col. Harris and his colleagues were right, and that they were wrong; that a new day was dawning in American Shorthorn history, a day too long delayed, and that if they cared to risk their money bolstering up a cause already lost, that was of course their privilege. As for myself, I proposed to stand by my own convictions as to what was honest procedure at that critical juncture in Shorthorn affairs unto the end, be that for me personally what it might. A principle was at stake, and in its attempted maintenance I would be content to stand or fall, according as the cause espoused proved just or otherwise.

I need not weary you with any recital of how the tide now running bank-full was at length definitely and permanently turned. It was a bitter struggle. Those of you who have only entered the ranks since the revolution became an accomplished fact, those of you who are today revelling in the glory of the show-yard

prodigies of today, cannot possibly understand what those breeders who blazed the way for these latter-day triumphs had to endure, or what financial risks they ran that Shorthorn fame might remain undimmed by the passing years.

Uncle Jimmy Davidson of Canada, Amos Cruickshank's American selling agent, was a rare old warrior, and used his great influence at Sittytton to have the cream of the annual bull crops shipped to this side to aid the revolution. Mr. Duthie of course had first pick always, and for a number of years Col. Harris had next choice, but unfortunately the red color craze was still on at that date, and this meant that America simply got the best of the red bull calves. With heifers it was different, roans being freely taken.

When the late Col. T. S. Moberley of Richmond, Ky., at length broke away from traditional Kentucky leading strings, and brought Young Abbotsburn in from Canada to sweep western show-yards clean for several years, then indeed did Imperial Caesar yield and fall. That was a finishing stroke. And ere long the reformation of the lines began even in conservative old England, which had at first resented the Aberdeenshire interference with established standards.

Wm. Tait hired old Field Marshal from Mr. Duthie for use in the herd of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria.

That of course set the pace for all England. An American syndicate forming to buy the entire Sittytton herd and transfer it bodily to America was headed off by a quick sale for export to Argentina. Luckily the Northern Hemisphere was spared that loss, and in the resulting division of the Cruickshank stock in its native land, one of the greatest constructive breeders of this or any other age, Deane Willis of Wiltshire, established in the south of England a Scotch-bred herd that subsequently enriched in extraordinary fashion the Shorthorn classes of all the greatest show-yards of Britain and America. At the first Royal show I ever attended Mr. Willis was exhibiting his famous Count Lavender, a bull of rare finish, flesh and quality, and in later years I spent two wonderful days as a guest at Bapton Manor. And speaking of Bapton Manor, what Shorthorn admirer's heart does not beat just a little faster when he hears the name of Bapton Pearl? Pearl indeed! Aye, pearl beyond all price! Bought from Mr. Willis by Robert Miller for Mr. Kelly of Ohio, bearing at the time a white bull calf!

What is the right bull worth? I don't know. Ask Frank Harding, and set some of your adding machines at work. I only know that I saw and fell in love with that wonderful little cow Bapton Pearl at first sight. I afterwards saw and coveted for a good friend of



mine—a man whom we are all delighted to honor here tonight—the white bull calf, then grown into a bull of surpassing quality, with a head that spelled true Shorthorn character, prepotency, individuality! Whitehall Sultan! Would he have been a good investment at \$50,000? Ask your Secretary.

I had an order at that time for the best bull in America for Col. Frank O. Lowden of Sinnissippi Farm. And in his interest I wrote to Mr. Kelly for a price on Whitehall Sultan, but I had approached him it seems a bit too soon. He would not sell, and so the then reigning show-yard champion Ceremonious Archer was taken for Col. Lowden as a second choice. I don't know just how Frank Harding worked his subsequent purchase of the son of Bapton Pearl. All I know that in some way he induced the rubber-tire baron to let him have the greatest bull then living in North America; and you know the rest.

Who can say what might have happened had Col. Lowden been the lucky buyer! As it is he is now just a mere Governor!

A "mere Governor," did I say? Yes, but Governor, and I for one thank God

for the fact, of this great state of Illinois, at the most crucial period in all her history! Governor of the state of Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Grant and John A. Logan, and in this hour of national peril measuring up to the highest standards and traditions of Illinois! We who dwell in the state that holds within its borders that mighty alleged "melting pot" of the foreign-born, known as the City of Chicago, are thankful, in this great crisis, for the stalwart Americanism of our fearless Governor!

Over there tonight, lying in their stalls, may be found the proof of the wisdom that dictated the great reform in western cattle breeding of which I have spoken. You men of today have profited, and you younger men of tomorrow are yet to profit, by the courageous course of those who have left you the priceless heritage of a breed redeemed.

My friends, after this Congress ends I wish we might all safely be transported together, by some magician's wand, just for a day, to that wonderful little valley of the River Tees, away over there across the sea, where the counties of York and Durham meet. I

wish that we might all together cross the thresholds and loiter in the pastures of Ketton, Barmpton, Eryholme, Kirklevington and Warlaby. You would not see Charles and Robert Colling, Maynard, Bates nor Thomas Booth, but you would surely feel their presence. And I should wish that we might then journey farther on, among the hills of Aberdeenshire; Ury, Sittyton, Kinellar, Upper-mill, Collynie! Captain Barclay is no more. Amos and Anthony Cruickshank, full of years and honors, have passed to their reward. Campbell and Marr can no longer give you hearty welcome. William Duthie begins to feel at last the weight of years. But somehow when you have made the rounds of those far-off Shorthorn shrines you are coming back with new zeal and devotion to your beloved red, white and roan.

Upstairs in the Sanctum Sanctorum of the Saddle and Sirloin Club is a collection of portraits with which every man in this room ought to be familiar. They are portraits of the men to whom you are primarily indebted for all that you now possess of Shorthorn wealth. To emulate their example is to honorably and practically serve your country and posterity.

# The Instinct of the Husbandman

Address by Hon. Frank O. Lowden

*Governor of Illinois*

I am not here tonight as Governor, and I am sure that I am not here tonight as a candidate for anything except peace on my farm when my present term has expired. When I consult my own taste and my own inclinations and wish to fill my eye to the full of bovine beauty, I go back and visit some of my fellow breeders who still breed Shorthorns.

I also am very proud that in this catalogue which enumerates the excellencies of the various animals offered for sale, I find many whose ancestors were bred upon my farm. Long before I became a Shorthorn breeder, I was a lawyer, and for years after I changed my occupation from the practice of law to the profession of farming, it pleased me mightily when anyone would recall some lawsuit in which I figured in my lawyer days. It tickles my vanity now, although I am bound to say that the occasions when anyone recalls anything I did as a lawyer are growing less frequent. So, just as I felt then with reference to my earlier life, nothing pleases me so much now as to have someone remind me that at least a part of my efforts as a breeder of Shorthorns was not in vain, and so I thank the president of this association for reminding you that I was the breeder of the dam and the granddam of Anoka Champion, which I believe sold at a higher price than any other bull of the Shorthorn

breed for half a century. I want also to make my acknowledgement to the man who first called my attention to this fact. I am so pleased to be reminded of those old days, that when anyone will go out of his way to call my attention to the fact that my name is even remotely connected with some triumph of the breeder's art, I feel perfectly grateful. So when my old friend George Martin the other day wrote me a letter about Anoka Champion, my heart turned to him more warmly than it had to anyone for many weeks.

There isn't any question in the world but that the usefulness of this organization has just begun. One of the things which the world faces, and it isn't facing it simply on account of this war, but it is a condition that has been going on for a quarter of a century before the first shot was fired on the European battle front, is the question of feeding the world. It is a question which was growing acute before these millions of men were diverted from the ranks of the farmer and sent to the battle front. It is a question that is infinitely more acute now and when this war is over and we begin to repair its ravages, all who have to do with the production of food, whether it is cereals or meat are going to have a vastly important work to do in the world. Until every herd of cattle on every farm, whether it be a dairy herd or a beef herd, until everyone of

those herds is headed by a pure-bred bull, the breeders of pure-bred animals of this country have one of the most important of all works to do. Because with conservation as the keynote, the highest form of conservation in the production of beef and milk is that conservation which comes from the use of pure-bred sires. At the present time it is only one farm out of I don't know how many that has an animal at the head of the herd which makes this conservation a possibility. But just insofar as the farmers and the stockmen of our country have a great work to do after the war, they also will have a great opportunity after the war, always provided that there is a decisive defeat of the central empires. And there is no body of men within our borders that ought to be more interested in that decisive defeat than the farmer and the stock breeders of America. Because, my friends, there isn't anyone who is so interested in freedom of thought, in freedom of being, as he who has to do with the soil. I am also glad to say that in all of our past, whenever war has come to us, there has been no body of our people who have been more patriotic, who have been more devoted or more effective in the battle array than the farmers of America.

In that first great war for our independence, it was the enbattled farmer who, at Concord and at Lexington, fired



the shot which was heard around the world. It was the farmers in our Civil war who turned the tide of that great conflict in the west, turned the tide at Shiloh and Donelson, and commenced a series of victories which finally resulted in the surrender at Appomattox. And in this war, when all that the farmer has, when all in which he holds a deep interest is involved, I shall expect to see the farmers and the stockmen as staunch defenders of the flag as they have been in all of our past. There is only one fear I have. It is a fear that I have

itary despotism, and there would not be room in all the sky for the American flag, the flag we love; but the eagles of Prussia would fill all the air and there would be no space for any flag which speaks of liberty, which breathes of freedom the whole world round. For this is a war not between two nations jealous of one another's territory perhaps, or jealous of one another's prestige, but it is the final conflict between two great principles that have been engaged in conflict since the dawn of time somewhere or another on the globe. Now the

as anyone does) for purposes of a training camp, why I did it? I said, simply because if we shall win this war, we will be so happy just to return and rebuild our farms that we cannot complain of any injury done by the government; but, if we lose this war, my farm is not of the slightest consequence to me. I don't care what becomes of it for unless I can hold it as an American citizen free from dictation of some superman, some war lord, who shall send some lieutenant or sergeant and tell me what to do with it and tell me how much of a crop I can put in my granary and what I shall have to put into the imperial coffers; if I must hold it upon these terms, I don't want it. I would rather have in my heart merely the memory of it in the good old, free, happy American days when every man who lived on his farm could stand erect in the sight of God and in the likeness of a man.

I would be happier with just the memory of it in my heart than to hold it under the dominion of a military despotism.

This is the place more than any other to which I have been invited now for a long while where I came with a glad heart. I came here because it arouses in my mind the memory of very happy years when I used to tramp up and down the country with Brother Sanders and Brother Carpenter and Brother Dean Curtiss and Frank Harding over there and go to sales and cattle shows. If we win this war I expect to go back to those days again. It has been a great happiness for me to be here. I haven't the strength of character to attend this remarkable sale that is being conducted, because I know I should buy some cattle, but I shall hope to be with you in happier days when we have won this war. I shall hope in those happy days to be permitted to meet the Shorthorn brothers again.



Courtesy Chas. Mendenhall, Xenia, Ohio

### *Winter Scene on an Ohio Shorthorn Farm*

reiterated and reiterated until I am almost ashamed to repeat it, but it is a fear so important that I feel it my duty whenever opportunity presents, to give it utterance, and that fear is that we shall not realize in time what this war means to us; the fear that we shall listen to those who whisper to us that the war is three thousand miles away, so why concern ourselves with that distant battle. My friends, I want to tell you tonight that in all our history, we have never had a war that was so close to every heart and hearthstone as this war which is flaming around the world today. It must be won. Even the great Civil war that some are old enough tonight to recall, was not as near the homes of Illinois and Iowa and Texas and Kansas and Ohio, not as near the homes of those states as is this war in which we find ourselves engaged. Because, whoever should have won that war, you of the south would still have had some kind of a country left, and we of the north would have had some kind of a country left. It would have been fragmentary, inglorious perhaps, falling far short of the dreams of our fathers who founded it; but there would have been some land beneath the protection of our country's flag and where we still could find a home; there would have been some kind of a country we could call our own, but when this war is over, if it should go against us, and I speak with all the earnestness I can command, if this war should go against us, the earth,—all the earth, every part of it would rest under the iron heel of mil-

forces on the one side and the other are engaged all the world round and when it is over one or the other of these principles will be supreme everywhere. Either the right of man to govern himself, the right of liberty to all the people will be acknowledged everywhere, or the cannon and sword will be the only arbiters of events and men.

Someone asked me a while ago, when I offered my farm to the government (and I think just as much of my farm



Photo by Hildebrand

### *Yearling-Bulls, National Shorthorn Congress Show*



# The Road Ahead

By Dan Casement

Manhattan, Kan.

As a cattle feeder, an admirer of all beef breeds and a breeder in a small way of Herefords, I have been asked to write something for this periodical concerning the desirability of closer cooperation and a fuller measure of understanding, emulation and cordiality between the advocates of the various breeds. I am glad of the opportunity at this time to give through this medium my views on these matters, particularly since I am now separating myself for an indefinite period from a calling to which I have long been devoted and which, I am sure, is destined to attain a most brilliant future in the hands of men of clear vision and high ideals. What I shall write, therefore, being somewhat in the nature of a valedictory to the followers of my chosen profession, will, perhaps, possess a certain frankness and possibly a lack of tact that I might hesitate to employ under other circumstances.

The great war, to the victorious prosecution of which our country is now committed, will inevitably rebuild the world, not only politically and economically, but socially and spiritually as well. Of all spheres of human activity that will be affected by it, it seems to me that none will undergo greater changes than will the professions that have to do with the raising of food products. When the war finally ends a distressed and hungry world will clamor to be fed and the owners of the sources from which alone its needs can be satisfied will find themselves in a position that will rank in both honors and emoluments at the very top of the list of man's vocations. The day of the agriculturist is certainly about to dawn. Never before have the fruits of agriculture been recognized so universally as paramount to the products of all other industries. Never before has the world held such sure promise of honor and usefulness for the man who produces them.

To make the best of his opportunity the farmer must meet it with new vision and new standards. He must fit himself and his descendants for the new dignity that is about to clothe him. If, tired and discouraged by the drudgery of a hard struggle on a farm that in the past has yielded only a bare living to his best efforts, he has gone to town to exist on the rental that a tenant skims from his soil, he should take steps to re-establish himself on the farm with a new outlook, with more intelligent methods than he used formerly and with every assurance of a brighter and more useful future. He should engage in reasonable efforts to improve rural social conditions, to make country life the most desirable life, for as such it is destined to be universally regarded in the very near future. And most of all he should strive to anchor firmly in the soil of the home

*IT IS with a sense of keen appreciation that we present the accompanying contribution. Its author, Mr. Casement—Captain Casement now—is recognized as one of the foremost breeders of Herefords in this country and this article was furnished us just before his departure for France on the ill-fated Tuscania. A cable from him later read, "Still in fighting trim."*

*Captain Casement is a man of keen discernment and broad vision. He is an asset of inestimable value to American livestock husbandry, a deep student of its problems, a man of unselfish motives, of patriotic inclination and practices.*

*His published expression here is in harmony with his progressive ideas and touches the chord of fraternal relationship existing among all livestock improvers of whatever breed or creed.—The Editor.*

farm the hearts of his children. Sturdy and sanely educated men and women should be the farm's best product.

In preparing for his new honors and responsibilities the farmer's first consideration on the technical side must be the fertility of his land, and this he can best conserve by enlightened practice of the highest branch of agriculture, namely, the breeding and growing of livestock. Here he will find not only his surest profits, but engaging problems that will awaken his imagination and ambition and add infinitely to the zest of living.

As with all else, so with this industry, the human problem is the most important item. Indeed, in the production of purebred livestock the human factor holds a unique and pre-eminent place, since the value of an animal is enhanced by a recorded pedigree only to the extent that the honor of the man who signs the ap-

plication is unimpeachable. Without men of undoubted honesty behind its published records a breed association is worse than a delusion and a farce because it is guilty of acquiescence in fraud.

So also the new era will insist that an uncompromising stand be taken against every appearance or circumstance that may lead to the suspicion of fake sales or deceptive practices in public auctions. In no surer way can a breeder destroy his own future and hamper the progress of his breed than by giving just cause for the incubation of such suspicion.

Rivalries, of course, will persist, but it is reasonable to hope that they will be more tolerant in quality and more generously tempered by kindness than in the past. Indeed, it would be a colorless man and of little value to his calling who would not prefer the animals of his choice to those of any other breed, but his advocacy of his own animals should be modified by his admiration for his rivals' and a generous recognition that there is room for all. In fact, the devotion of any honest and intelligent man to any breed of livestock is in itself a complete justification for the existence of that breed and entitles it to an honorable place among its rivals.

I'm sure it takes no prophetic gift to certainly foretell the quick arrival of the conditions here forecast. The new world that the war creates will honor the farmer as never before and on the ownership and intelligent cultivation of land and its unselfish use for the benefit of a new and more just and happier social order will be based, very probably, the only recognized claims to such aristocracy as our traditions will countenance. The sooner we clear the way for its advent by conforming our lives and our practices to its requirements, the quicker will the new era be established and the fulfillment of its promises begin.

I must congratulate the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association on having anticipated, as I sense it, something of the coming changes. It seems to me that the plan and purpose of physical structure of this very magazine reflect something of the coming epoch and exhale something of the atmosphere of the new order. It seems to have called a truce to intense commercial rivalries. Dignity and beauty characterize it, while the boastful display of the feature advertisement is conspicuously absent. Its aim is very evidently toward higher standards and less sordid ideals in the livestock world. Its example is certain to be adopted by every breed association as the old order fades and the new arrives.

Meanwhile my best wish for all associations of livestock breeders in this country is that the honor of their members may always excel the excellence of their beasts.



Courtesy Chas. Mendenhall, Xenia, Ohio

*Bard's Heir*



# The Value of a Good Sire

By H. G. McMillan

Editor *The Farmer and Breeder*

It is an old and trite saying that "the bull is half the herd." Experienced breeders well know this to be true and most of them would say that the bull is more than half the herd. The value of a bull of outstanding merit—one that is an ideal type of his breed and that possesses prepotency in a marked degree—can hardly be over-estimated. By prepotency we mean the power to transmit to his offspring with almost unfailing certainty his own desirable qualities. Such a bull is often rightfully called an impressive sire, because he so indelibly stamps on his progeny the likeness of himself as well as his other characteristics, such as constitutional vigor, disposition, and feeding qualities.

Anyone at all familiar with the development and improvement of the various breeds of livestock can call to mind notable examples of this kind. There is hardly a Shorthorn breeder who is not familiar with the history of Whitehall Sultan, without a doubt one of the greatest, if not the greatest, Shorthorn sires ever used. As an individual he measured up to the highest standard, but his great value consisted in his ability

to transmit his perfection of form and other valuable qualities to his offspring. To his sons, scarcely without exception, he gave his own impressive character as a sire, some of them being almost, if not quite, his equal in this respect. Even his grandsons are breeding on in the same way and doing much toward the improvement of the Shorthorn herds throughout the country.

Choice Goods is another example of like character, the most sensational show bull of his day, more lofty and pleasing in appearance perhaps than Whitehall Sultan, and, like him, a sire of outstanding value. He, too, had the power of transmitting to his sons and grandsons the same prepotency that he himself possessed. Imp. Villager is still another Shorthorn sire of the same class, of show yard form, and also a most prepotent breeding bull. Many of the ribbon winners of the past few years are sons and daughters of this great bull, and several of his sons have already taken rank among the best producing sires of the breed. The value of such bulls as Whitehall Sultan, Choice Goods, Villager, and other bulls of like charac-

ter can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents, because they breed on and on, through their progeny improving the herds of the country as time goes on. The improving influence of these bulls through their sons and grandsons will continue for generations yet to come. Examples might be multiplied almost indefinitely, showing the incalculable value of a great sire, but the point is already clear.

The breeder of pure-bred stock can hardly hope to reach the highest degree of success unless he is fortunate enough to secure reasonably early in his experience a sire of the character that we have mentioned. When a sire of this kind is luckily found he should be retained at all hazards so long as his usefulness continues, for both fame and fortune are almost sure to come to the breeder who is wise enough to appreciate the value of such a sire.

One of the most hopeful signs of the present time is that not only breeders of pure-bred stock, but the farmers who are raising cattle for the block, are awakening to the great importance of choosing wisely their herd bulls.



Courtesy Lēspedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Best Three Bulls, National Shorthorn Congress Show, Winners of Silver Trophy*



Never before in the history of Short-horn breeding has there been such a strong demand for good bulls. With many breeders, price is now a secondary consideration if the right bull can be secured. This is as it should be and lends great encouragement to the breeder of the future.

According to statistics given out by the Secretary of the American Short-horn Breeders' Association, a year ago there were something more than 25,000 Shorthorn breeders in the United States. No man who classes himself as a breeder can afford to use in his herd anything but the best bull obtainable. Considering the prices that now prevail for good Shorthorn cattle, there is not one of these 25,000 breeders that should use a bull that would not be well worth at least \$500, and many breeders who have the larger herds of well bred cows can well afford to pay \$5,000 or \$10,000 and even more for the right kind of bull.

We do not under-estimate the importance of economy and sound judgment in buying any kind of breeding stock, but it is poor economy indeed to choose an inferior bull, lacking in some of the essential qualities of a sire, on account of being cheap. In practical experience it often happens that a bull of great individual merit for some reason fails to transmit his good qualities and is a failure as a sire. On the other hand, it seems to be almost an invariable rule that a sire that is deficient in important points is almost sure to transmit these defects to his offspring. It is, therefore, most unwise to ever use a sire that is plainly lacking in the qualities that the breeder desires in his herd. The damage that may be done by such a bull oftentimes requires years to overcome.

What has been said concerning the breeder of Shorthorn cattle applies with equal force to the farmer who is producing beef for the market. The farmer who does not have pure-bred cattle is apt to think that an ordinary bull is good enough for him. But this is a mistake. Every farmer in a true sense is a breeder. While he is not breeding cattle for the purpose of selling his breeding stock, at the same time it is just as necessary that he should improve his herd as the breeder who sells to his neighbor and others their foundation stock. There is no difference, except the breeder of pure-bred stock and the farmer sell in a different market. It is just as important to the farmer that his cattle have scale and quality when they go to the block as it is to the breeder when he sells to his customer. It is weight and quality that counts when the farmer sells, and in order to secure this it is just as essential for him to have a bull of size and quality as it is for the breeder of pure-breds.

With our high prices of land in the cornbelt, our farmers are beginning to realize as they have never before that they must reach the highest state of efficiency in their farm and livestock operations. They, like the breeders of pure-



Courtesy Howell Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Violet Dale, Grand Champion Bull, National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.*

bred stock, are beginning to appreciate the value of a high-class sire in improving their herds.

One thing in particular should always be kept in mind in breeding Shorthorn cattle. This not only applies to the breeder of registered stock, but the farmer as well. That is, under-sized and light-boned sires should not be used. The Shorthorn breed of cattle has maintained its continued popularity and supremacy in the cornbelt on account of its scale and weight. The cattle feeder, when he ships his steers to market, is often disappointed in the weights when they go over the scales. We should not forget that all of our improved breeds of livestock are largely artificial and to a great extent unnatural products. Primarily all of the breeds were "scrubs" and their characteristics were fixed and established by the climatic conditions and environment in which we found them. For lack of shelter and on account of insufficient feed at times, most all domestic animals were originally much smaller than they are now. They have been bred up and improved through the skill of the breeder. Wise selection of breeding stock, liberal and judicious feeding, with good care and shelter, have increased the size. Take away any of these essential factors and there is an immediate tendency to return to the smaller type.

It is therefore of the utmost importance that if we hope to maintain the standard of the breed and to further improve it the breeder must feed liberally, give his cattle good care and select sires of good size as well as females with plenty of scale.

A small, undersized sire should never be used, however attractive in form and desirable he might be otherwise. Usu-

ally small animals are smooth and more attractive in appearance than the more growthy and larger ones. This is especially true when they are young, and it is for this reason that the breeder so often makes the mistake of saving such an animal for breeding purposes. If one of these undersized, effeminate sires is used he will do more harm to a herd than three or four good sires that follow him can overcome. Always select a good-sized, rugged sire of strong masculine type. The head should be reasonably short and broad between the eyes and have that fearless masculine appearance that always goes with a good sire. If such a sire is mated with females of good type, even though some of them may be a little lacking in scale, results are not apt to be disappointing.

Shorthorn bulls have been the great improvers of the cattle in the cornbelt. They have increased the scale and weight of the cattle throughout the country and these outstanding characteristics of the breed should be carefully preserved and maintained.

The outlook for the Shorthorn breeder was never brighter than it is today. The popularity of the breed is greater than ever before, farmers of the country were never more prosperous—never in a better position to buy and pay for what they need. Breeders and stock raisers everywhere are ready to buy the best that can be produced. The breeder of Shorthorn cattle has a wonderful opportunity knocking at his door. The field, already wide, is becoming broader every day. The breeder should realize these conditions and give his best thought and put forth his best efforts to improve his herd. In so doing he will not only bring prosperity and wealth to himself, but he will add dignity to his occupation.



# The Shorthorn as a Farmer's Cow

By E. T. Robbins

Washington, Ill.

Probably the best test of the fitness of a breed of cattle for farmers of this country is the success of the breed upon high-priced land. The best farm land is getting so high in price that only those cattle can be kept which will pay large returns for the feed they consume. The persistence of Shorthorns upon farms where the richest land prevails is the best proof of their money-making capacity. The evidence at hand indicates that Shorthorns come the nearest of any breed to filling the position demanded of the ordinary farmer's cow. She must be a cow which will live mainly upon rough feed, and will produce both milk and meat. Farmers as a class want cows which can be fattened and sold for a fair price after their period of usefulness is over. Their cows run out of doors practically every day in the year and must be able to endure such treatment. They absolutely demand cows that will give a fair flow of milk, and this eliminates some of the beef breeds.

In Tazewell County, Illinois, the economic position of Shorthorns, under ordinary farm conditions, has been thoroughly demonstrated. The land is high-priced. Prairie farms with ordinary improvements have sold within the last few years at \$300 to \$400 an acre, and \$250 to \$300 are ordinary prices. In operating these, farmers aim to get a full return from every acre. No livestock is kept which will not pay a return above the feed consumed. Under these conditions red, white and roan cattle prevail to the practical exclusion of every other sort, excepting in a few instances where men are operating dairy farms.

There are a few herds of registered cattle, but the great majority of farmers have merely high grade Shorthorns and use pure-bred bulls. They keep these cattle solely for utility purposes and not for the production of breeding stock.

Proof that the Shorthorn has established itself here because of its profit-making under ordinary farm conditions, may be seen in the fact that the only Shorthorn breeders in the county who have a wide reputation are A. L. Robison & Sons of Pekin, whose bulls and heifers sired by Village Star have been widely distributed in the last two years. The Robisons and a few others have been breeding registered Shorthorns right along and have kept the county supplied with registered Shorthorn bulls, so that nearly every grade herd has the best of blood in its bull. These farmers, who have kept buying registered Shorthorn bulls year after year, paying sometimes as high as \$400 for a bull to use on grade cows, figure that the Shorthorns turn cheap feed into money, or else they would not keep on with them.

Most of these cattle are pastured in the summer on fields of mixed timothy and clover, which are a part of the regular farm rotation. Comparatively few of them have bluegrass pastures. A common rotation is two years of corn one year of oats and the following year mixed timothy and clover, part of which is grazed with these cattle and part cut for hay. When the land is in pasture it is covered with manure from the stables and is plowed up late in the fall and planted to corn the next year. The

new seeding of grass furnishes some pasture in the fall and then these cattle are turned into the stalk fields and graze there throughout a large proportion of the winter. At the same time they run to stacks of oat straw, and this coarse feed furnishes practically the whole living in most cases for all of the dry cows and cattle of a year old, which are not being fattened. If any other feed is given, it is usually a small allowance of clover hay or a little silage.

Pastures are usually stocked heavily and are kept short, but still these Shorthorns go through the summer in fair flesh and the cows give a fair flow of milk. In the winter they usually lose flesh, so that they are thinner in the spring when they go upon grass. However, these farmers figure that the winter feed of cheap, coarse roughage costs them practically nothing and that they can winter their Shorthorns cheaper than they can keep them through the summer.

A few instances will show how this plan works out in a practical way. J. C. Ackerman of Morton has a good herd of grade Shorthorns. The older cattle are wintered on straw and stalks, excepting those giving milk. These get silage and some clover hay in addition. On February 9, 1915, he told me that he was then milking nine of these big, red cows and besides furnishing all the milk and butter for a large family of children, he had a surplus of 45 pounds of butter a week. His cows were then getting corn silage and clover hay and no other grain. Joseph Sauder of Tremont keeps grade cows and on March 1, 1917, told me that the nine cows which he kept during the preceding twelve months produced all the milk and butter used by his family of thirteen children, and besides that, they sold \$512 worth of dairy products. George B. Muller of Washington is milking eleven grade Shorthorn cows this winter and is feeding them about 40 pounds of silage and 20 pounds of alfalfa hay daily per head, and they give a total of 26 gallons of milk, or about 20 pounds each daily. Last year he milked about eight cows through the year and received \$600 for the milk which he sold, besides what the family used. These three men have silos and feed little if any grain to the milk cows, except what is contained in the silage. John Strickfaden of Pekin has no silo and feeds his cows on a little grain in addition to hay in winter.

It is customary for these men to raise their calves on skim milk right from the separator. The other day Alex Stuber of Tremont showed me yearling heifers that compared well with calves raised under the very best of conditions, but they had been raised from early calfhood on separator milk. They were not quite so large as calves raised on a nurse



Courtesy W. P. Crickenberger & Sons, New Market, Va.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Sultana, First Prize Aged Cow, National Shorthorn Congress Show*





Courtesy Eben E. Jones, Rockland, Wis.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Verbena of Oakdale, International Prizewinner and sold in the International Sale for \$4,800*

cow, but they were good. A variation in this plan is made by Joseph Sauder of Tremont, who prefers to let a cow raise two calves while she is fresh. When these are four or five months old they are weaned and the cow raises another calf during the same lactation period. In this way one cow will raise her own calf and those of two other cows which are milked.

In figuring up the amount of land or feed required for any of these cattle, it is found that they are cheaply maintained. For example, last spring J. C. Ackerman of Morton had six acres of bluegrass and nine acres of clover. The clover was a thin stand and was patched up with oats, which were drilled in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre early in the spring. These fifteen acres pastured thirteen cows and part of the time sixteen and also five horses nights and Sundays. They had plenty of feed, but ate the oats closer than they did the clover earlier in the season. After harvest they were turned into some of the stubble clover in addition, just as is usually done after threshing. These same cows are now living on stalk fields and straw, except those which are giving milk, and they get silage and clover hay. The County Farm at Tremont had last year about forty-five head of cattle of all ages through the winter and half of them were above two years old. During the winter these cattle had the silage from eight acres of land and the alfalfa from seven acres. A little ground corn was fed to cows which had just had their first calves, to yearlings which were being fattened, and to little calves just weaned. All the rest of

the feed was stalk fields, husked corn fodder and straw. The cattle were fatter in the spring than they were in the fall. Thus only fifteen acres were especially devoted to wintering these cattle. These same cattle required twice the same acreage of land for pasture during the past summer.

All of these men derive considerable revenue from the sale of old cows and young stock for beef. For example, besides butchering five cows for consumption by the inmates of the County Farm last winter, the County Farm sold fourteen head in the spring, the total number of nineteen head disposed of representing about the annual surplus. The fourteen head which were marketed were sold by Clay, Robinson & Company on the Chicago market April 17 and included nine steers at \$10.50 per cwt., two cows at \$10.00, one cow at \$10.75, one cow at \$8.25 and an old bull at \$9.50, the total receipts being \$1,409.17, or, deducting the expense of marketing, which was \$37.17, leaves a net return of \$1,372. These cattle weighed altogether 13,910 pounds and were shipped in a mixed carload along with some 220 lb. fall shoters. The whole carload represented a clean-up of odds and ends on the farm. One of the cows that sold for \$10.00 per cwt., or a total of \$110, had not received any corn all winter. The other cows and the bull had corn for six weeks before shipping. The yearlings had corn all winter and just about averaged twelve months old at the time they were sold at an average weight of 822 pounds. No dairy products are sold from this County Farm herd, because the

sixty to eighty inmates consume all the milk and butter which are produced by the cows. However, these figures show that these cattle are paying their way.

Probably the greatest advantage of these grade Shorthorns is their capacity to live largely on rough feed, which would otherwise be wasted. The cows are large and vigorous and give a fair flow of milk without the necessity of grain. Theoretically, dairymen figure that a 1,200 pound cow getting 35 pounds of corn silage and 15 pounds of alfalfa hay a day, without grain, should maintain herself and produce about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 gallons of milk a day, or 12 to 16 pounds. Practical experience indicates that these Shorthorn cows average fully as well as this, and many of them do much better. Thus the milk they produce is to a considerable extent a by-product secured in making beef out of the cheap forage on the farm. Dozens of milk and cream cans can be seen at any of the railway stations in the county, and these are mostly the cans brought in by farmers who have a few red cows for family use and are merely shipping their surplus product. Under conditions like these the Shorthorn fills a position of absolute security in modern farm economics.

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# Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow

By Ashleigh C. Halliwell

Editor *The Shorthorn World*

Shorthorns were the cattle of the past, they are more than ever the cattle of the present and it takes no very keen prophetic vision to foresee that the young men of today will find them to be the most useful cattle of the future.

Editor Alvin H. Sanders of *The Breeder's Gazette* in his admirable address at the Congress banquet dwelt upon the great changes that had taken place in American breeding during the more than thirty years since the first article he ever wrote for his great paper which, by the way, was upon the subject of Shorthorns. When the writer more than forty years ago began his work for livestock betterment through the medium of journalism, the cattle coming to the great stock markets were almost exclusively of two kinds, "Natives" and "Texans." The vast majority of the former showed Shorthorn blood. White faces were a novelty and specimens of the brunette breeds were as much of an oddity as white black birds, if not as scarce as hens teeth. At that time P. D. Armour was killing no cattle and Nelson Morris had not yet begun the slaughter of hogs, while the office force of the great G. F. Swift consisted of a manager, cashier, bookkeeper, clerk and long-hand secretary all in one person, a Miss Cobb.

New York, Boston, Philadelphia and lesser seaboard cities with Buffalo and Pittsburgh were the ultimate distributors for the bulk of the best beef cattle

forwarded from the great central markets. The first refrigerator car, destined to revolutionize the meat business of the world, was just being tried out by G. H. Hammond. Exportation of big ripe bullocks on the hoof to London and Liverpool by T. C. Eastman and a few others was developing. J. H. Truman of draft house fame about that time brought over a shipment of Shires and was so impressed with our cattle that he bought and shipped back several lots of fat grade Shorthorn steers. He was so enthusiastic about the character and quality of our young stock, that he began plans for extensive shipment to Great Britain of "store" cattle or stockers and feeders as we call them.

About that time the writer was invited to dine at the Grand Pacific by Henry C. and Charles H. Ingwersen with Mr. E. Mertens of Schleswig Holstein—the region that in an earlier war had been taken from Denmark by Germany. Mr. Mertens came over for the express purpose of buying up young Shorthorn steers and pigs to ship back for the farmers of his country to finish. It looked for a while as if there might develop in Britain and on the continent a very broad market for young American livestock that was so good and being grown almost as cheaply as in later years—it was produced on the free ranges in the west. Agrarian troubles in Germany and France and the opposition of British interest soon found

ways of putting an end to the dreams of those who thought the United States could and should be the nursery for supplying raw material to old world graziers and fleshers. There were many who felt that the real reason was economic or political rather than sanitary.

In about 1880 the Chicago Drovers Journal with which the writer was then connected, established a branch in Liverpool, under the editorship of John R. Daley. This was in expectation of an enormous demand there for cattle and other livestock from the United States. What a change has come over the situation since these days when we were looking for foreign markets to keep down our surplus of both thin and finished stock and these days when we could hardly spare a hoof to go abroad if it were not for meatless days at home. It was no uncommon thing for John D. Gillette who kept nothing but pure-bred eligible to registry Shorthorns on his vast central Illinois farms to be in Chicago with a trainload of steers averaging 1,750 to 2,000 lbs, selling them at around \$4.00 per cwt. The writer recalls a trainload that tipped the scales just below the ton mark on an average for which the best bid was \$3.80 by Paddy Byrnes. John D. who was a masterful old boy, as a study of his portrait in the Shorthorn hall of the Saddle and Sirloin Club, or the medalion on the front of the Live Stock Exchange National Bank will reveal, promptly said, "I'll load them out for export to Liverpool" and after his commission man "Doc" Wood, tried in vain to get Isaac Waixel, W. H. Monore, Louis Keefer, "Jackey" Meyers, "Bill" Mallory or somebody else to raise the offer, he sent them on the long journey. The fact that cattle of such great weight could be shipped by land and water 4,000 miles and arrive in good condition, as they did, speaks eloquently for the natural conditions under which Shorthorns were produced.

In listening to Robert Miller's informing address at the Congress on how pure-bred steers are produced by the thousands in Argentina by individual breeders one could not help recalling Mr. Gillette's early day method using only pedigreed stock to produce beef on such a large scale, when the virgin acres of Illinois were capable of such wonderful production. How times have changed: "Ike" Forbes, DeWitt Smith, "Nick" Gentry, Will Robbins, "Sim" Lockridge and a few more can well remember when John B. Sherman, founder of the Union Stock Yards built a stable to hold a lot of great overly developed Shorthorn steers as well as some freaky



Courtesy A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Barmpton Choice, First Prize Junior Yearling Steer, Southwest Live Stock Show, Oklahoma City*



specimens of great age and mammoth proportion with gobby conformation.

This collection was held for several years as an exhibit to interest growers and show what could be done in the way of putting the most beef on one set of legs. The few of us who attended the early day fat stock shows in the old exposition building where the Art Institute is now located on the lake front in Chicago recall the tendency to make the steers as big and fat as possible. Charlie Taylor of Williamsville, Ill., tells in his inimitable way of a Texas ranchman who saw the famous grand champion Shorthorn steer Clarence Kirklevington the first time. The ranchman had been imbibing something stronger than aqua pura from Lake Michigan and even more tongue-tangling than "Milwaukee mineral water" as Elbert Hubbard called it. When the great white steer was first given his badge of blue, John Hope's glowing countenance completed a striking combination of patriotic colors. The

Texan navigating somewhat unsteadily made his way around the steer and then balancing himself by laying his hand on a broad shoulder of Col. J. W. Judy, pushed back his \$25 sombrero and solemnly said: "Well, (hic) I'll be (hic) demned! Got 10,000 (hic) steers at home (hic) and not one as good as thish."

Clarence Kirklevington by the way, was dropped in a time when Shorthorn breeders were much of the opinion as the fire captain when asked, what shade he would like the new engine house painted—"any color so its red,"—or he might have been saved to pass along his own great qualities.

There was a long period when breeders wanted none but reds and when many a calf of outstanding merit and pedigree was steered simply because he was white.

That we are coming into a period of greater common sense is devoutly to be hoped. You Mr. Editor, Mr. Will Goodwin, Mr. Rank Forbes and others have

called attention to the fact that Shorthorns always have been the foundation stock of the greatest achievements in both milk and meat production and indications are that this fact will be increasingly emphasized as the years pass.

It has been the observation of men who have traveled over Britain, the more advanced European continental countries and Argentina that our country has, notwithstanding its rapid growth in pure-bred stock, the largest percentage of scrub cattle and the smallest proportion of good grades of any of them. This state of affairs has no doubt been brought about by the use of scrub or strictly dairy sires in many parts of the country, and the heritage of Mexican blood and tick-stunted cattle in a large part of the country.

To quickly and profitably change this condition that has helped to bring about a world shortage of both meat and milk the pure-bred Shorthorn sire undoubtedly offers the best solution.



*An Interesting Pasture Scene*

## Shorthorn Cattle in Home Pastures

By Virginia C. Meredith

West La Fayette, Ind.

Whoever reads the story of the development of Shorthorn cattle—the story of the work of master breeders—reads also a story of Shorthorn cattle in home pastures, in the pastures of a home farm. Whoever recalls visits to notable herds will recall also the good pasture where the breeding herd was found and inspected. And how many there are who have attended a public sale of Shorthorns where grand specimens of the breed were paraded in the sale ring, and where grand prices too were current, who yet have found time to slip away with a congenial friend to the home pastures of the herd, there to find matronly cows and husky calves which explained the sale ring with its quality and its

prices. Is it possible to recall a breeder of Shorthorn cattle that has without the help of rich pastures attained a high degree of excellence in his herd and maintained that excellence over a long period of time?

Whether it is a development due to the superior feed that is found in the mixed herbage of a pasture—whether it is the rugged health due to outdoor conditions and that in turn insures a profitable use of food and at the same time promotes prolificacy—whether it is the inviting spell of the pasture that persuades the owner to frequently visit his herd and to note with a discerning eye every phase of heredity and environment that is influencing the herd—each of

these may be debatable in a claim for first place in determining the value of pasture for breeding herds. Assuredly the comely cow is more comely in the open pasture than she is anywhere else while defects that may be successfully reduced or hidden by halter manners are strangely apparent in the open! When the owner lingers in the pasture he has time to look, and look again, at the mature cow, at her heifer and perhaps to the second and third generation. He has time to judiciously compare the progeny of the dam that has a generous milk flow with the progeny of the one which complacently covers her own form with fat.



The fact that one is in possession of good pasture fields is indicative of a high aptitude for the breeder's vocation. A fine pasture is a creation, not an accident. One achieves a good pasture only by patient endeavor and by prudent restraint in its use, one secures a good pasture through eternal vigilance in guarding its herbage from the encroachment of weeds and by welcoming a variety of grasses; one maintains its luxuriance by generous treatment in the matter of enriching the soil through frequent dressings of fertilizing material. This making of a pasture is an undertaking that succeeds best on a home farm under the master's eye.

A home farm is unlike other types of farms in that it has all any other farm should have in the items of fertility and profit, plus an arrangement of fields, a

selection of crops and a choice of livestock that will afford pleasure and satisfaction to the farm family.

Fertile soil and profitable production are of course essentials of good farming, but there is much good farming wholly lacking in the element of satisfaction, the element that draws irresistibly upon the knowledge, the energy and the taste of the farm family as a unit. This element of satisfaction is most surely bound up with livestock; who will question the power of Shorthorn cattle to adorn a pasture, to enlist the interest of the entire family, or to enlist the whole capacity of the best endowed member?

The Shorthorn breed was fortunate in an early day to have been established in the fertile middle west where pastures may be as luxuriant as they are

nutritious; the kind of pastures, with shade and running water where one may loaf and invite his soul upon occasion—and that too without any pricking of conscience! These hours spent in the pasture with the cattle are the ones that strengthen conviction, that reinforce belief in the value of the enterprise, that re-establish waning enthusiasm, that bring a clear realization of an outstanding need and courage to compass it; these are not wasted hours, they are inspiring and fruitful periods.

In the last analysis doubtless it will be found that, in the degree of its excellence, the home pasture indicates the high mark set for quality in the herd. Permanence marks the good pasture as it should also mark the breeder's devotion to his art and his breed.

# National Shorthorn Congress

It was expected that the National Shorthorn Congress at Chicago, February 19-22, would be in all respects a success. It was. It surpassed any demonstration the breed has ever made. It brought together from all parts of the country the active forces identified with livestock improvement in general and Shorthorn achievement in particular. The most optimistic forecast in regard to the magnitude and importance of the Congress did not comprehend its scope. It exceeded predictions in all respects. It has stimulated Shorthorn enthusiasm. It has given a definite working form to Shorthorn unity and has paved the way for systematized methods of a broad nature.

The cash prizes aggregating \$8,000 were widely distributed. Practically the entire country from the Rocky Mountains eastward was represented by the prizewinners. Beginners entered the contests along with veterans in the business and won their share of the awards. In fact, the grand champion bull of the show, Village Clipper, just turned a year old, was exhibited by the Hopley Stock Farm, Atlantic, Iowa, this being the first time that this firm has ever entered a show contest in the breeding classes. Village Clipper topped the sale at \$4,500, going to the South Dakota Agricultural College. The champion female, Viola, was exhibited by W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio, and was the top of the females, selling for \$2,800 to Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Texas.

Secretary F. W. Harding had the details of the entire program worked out to the best advantage. One feature that met with the hearty approval of the spectators was the stalling of the animals by classes as they were shown. This gave an appearance of decided uniformity and offered the greatest convenience for comparison. The sections were indicated by placards and the catalog number and pedigree of each animal was placed over their respective stalls. As the awards were made a card

indicating the rating was placed at the stalls of the individual winners.

The event was regarded as a distinct success by the participants and without a dissenting voice it was voted to place the National Shorthorn Congress on a permanent basis. Its practical usefulness was demonstrated in furnishing an opportunity to the small breeder, the man with one or two animals, to present them before a large gathering of prospective buyers. It provided competition on a scale never before approached. It is apparent that through this medium the small herds and the large herds alike will find an outlet for their productions of a worthy character that will insure to their owners a remunerative cash return.

But in another sense the National Shorthorn Congress has served the breed's interests in the assembling of animal husbandry students, Shorthorn breeders and Shorthorn admirers from all sections of the country and Canada to discuss all phases of the business. The evening programs were instructive and entertaining. Speakers of recognized standing and authority made addresses at the various gatherings.

It was a great occasion touching all sections. Its influence will expand, its results will endure. It is the significant opening of a new period of activity in the Shorthorn domain.

Reid Carpenter, Mansfield, Ohio:

"The prosperity of the Shorthorn business rests with the Shorthorn cow. Anyone can produce Shorthorns by taking proper care of them. The various associations throughout the country are doing a great deal for Shorthorns, and even if prices should greatly decline, the business of raising Shorthorns ought to be the best in the world. Simply exercise the same business ability as you would in any other business and you will succeed."

H. O. Weaver, Wapello, Iowa:

"I regard this as one of the most important meetings held under the aus-

pices of the Shorthorn Association, one of the greatest for several reasons.

"We have a great duty which should be discharged in this crisis. The Shorthorns are here in full dress. They are here, we may say, in response to the country's call, and the Shorthorn breed and the breeders, old and young, may be depended upon to do their full duty in the conserving and increasing of the nation's meat supply. There is an army of young men becoming identified with the breeding of Shorthorns and this Congress is a stimulus to their purpose."

Secretary G. E. Day of the Dominion Herd Book, Guelph, Ont.:

"I wish to congratulate the Association and the Secretary for bringing about this Shorthorn Congress, and the breeders for the magnificent display of Shorthorns. It is an inspiration to go through the barns and study the wonderful line-up of cattle. We in Canada believe that by fostering closer relationship with the breeders of the United States, results of a much broader scope can be accomplished. The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association has set an example and we now have a free interchange of pedigrees between the two countries. It is a step in the right direction.

"There never was a time in the world's history when so much was at stake. We are placed under a tremendous responsibility. We are in the back line trenches. We will play a very important part, as the greatest problem in winning this war is food. Your boys, shoulder to shoulder with our boys, with the British and French, are all fighting for the principles of honor, right and liberty, and the question we must face is, 'Are we ready to back them up with our united and continued efforts?'"

Dean J. H. Skinner, Purdue University:

"It is a time when we should go into our herds and cull to the limit. We ought to urge our farmers to use the



best pure-bred sires. There is no place in this country for a grade or scrub sire. If we can preach that doctrine with success we are accomplishing something. When has there been a time that we could go out and urge this to better advantage? Let us talk to the breeders of mediocre cattle and say to them, 'Now is the time for you to buy better stock.'

"We need more silos and cattle should be fed less grain and more clover and alfalfa. These are things that should be impressed upon our breeders.

"Another thing that engages attention: Last year there were 2,500 students enrolled at Purdue University. At present there are 1,500. Many are in France. We recognize the fact that we must develop a new generation of breeders. Your boys, many of them, are gone. In our short course we had 500 boys between twelve and seventeen years old. These courses are becoming boys' short courses. It is an inspiration to talk to these boys. The Shorthorn Association should take pains to get Shorthorns into their hands and draw them into the ranks of breeders.

"In Indiana there is one boys' club in a single county that has 300 Shorthorn

heifers. What an inspiration it is! Your Association is to be commended for its encouragement of these clubs and local associations and the support being extended to breeders everywhere.

"I appreciate what this Association has done for our department and our university, and I know that any young men who will go out in the show ring and win prizes will find the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association back of them the same as it stood back of us in our recent achievement in developing and showing the grand champion steer at the International."

Dean C. F. Curtiss, Iowa State College, Ames:

"This is one of the most interesting and inspiring occasions, international in scope, and I hope in the extent of its work may be more truly international and will extend its influence until it has become one of the greatest powers.

"We are confronted with grave responsibilities, and as the situation is entirely new we cannot base our calculations wholly on what has occurred in the past. Some of the people in charge of our national affairs have curtailed the prices paid to the producers. These

men have the best intentions, but production cannot be increased by limiting the prices paid to the producer. The best way to encourage and stimulate production is to protect the producer. The trouble will not be found with the producer, but with someone who deals with the products before they reach the consumer.

"I believe that the time will come when we will see here, as in Great Britain, that the large part of the livestock will be raised by the tenant farmers. We cannot maintain a system of agriculture of the kind we have in this country, where about one-third are tenant farmers and in some of the leading states 50 percent, under the existing conditions of tenant farming under a one-year lease. The lease will have to be changed to one of longer tenure. Some of the best herds in Great Britain come from the tenant farms. They are continued in one family for generations and the breeder has the same interest as if he was the owner of the farm.

"Splendid work has been done by this Association to better the class of cattle raised on the farms. It now has a new and broader policy. It has seen the need



Courtesy Hopley Stock Farm, Atlantic, Iowa

Photo by Hildebrand

*Village Clipper, Grand Champion Bull, National Shorthorn Congress; Sold for \$4,500 to the South Dakota Agricultural College, Brookings, S. D.*



of more extended co-operation and has broadened its influence."

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.:

"I have noticed the different methods by which cattle are managed in different countries. In the mother country they are kept in a more natural way. The climate is such that they can do that and the crops are more suitable. The cattle can graze during the winter in England and Scotland, and while they are not eating grass in winter in Canada they are grazing on something that is nearly the same. They have good grass in the summer and in the winter they feed on roots and straw. They are given very little hay in Scotland and England and they are not fed grain there from the day they are born until just before they are taken to market. The better class of breeders in Scotland feed grass and milk the first summer. To get the best results from your crop of calves they should be fed very little grain, as their stomachs are not prepared to utilize it. Milk and natural grass are more suitable.

"Some of the most important lessons can be learned from our fellow breeders in the Argentine in their system of building up and keeping the herds. They are all extensive land holders. Enterprising men get possession of the land. The ordinary farm there consists of 1,000 acres. Several of the larger farms where the best Shorthorn herds are bred contain many thousands of acres, sometimes divided into two or three farms, or estancias. They grow plenty of alfalfa in their pastures and have great quantities of grass lands, all well fenced.

"When one speaks of breeding cattle as a business in the Argentine one refers to Shorthorn cattle, as hardly any of the other breeds are represented. The cattle are divided into three herds; the first consists of the best cattle that can

be procured, regardless of the cost. There are often 1,000 cows in what the breeder calls his first herd. The best sires he can buy, without consideration as to cost, are put in with these cows. This is what he calls his breeding herd. The progeny goes into his second herd, which not infrequently has 10,000 cows, and he breeds his surplus bulls in this herd. The third herd consists of thousands of good cattle, pure-bred, but not registered. The progeny of that herd goes to market. His shipment generally consists of 1,000 or more pure-bred Shorthorns, all finished. They are raised on grass and fattened without corn.

"You have the best breed of cattle on the face of the earth. No matter where they go, and they go wherever the English language is spoken, they are unequaled. They have done more to improve the quality of the cattle stocks in all parts of the world than all other pure-bred cattle put together.

"I recognize there is a splendid work for this Congress to do and believe it should be placed on a permanent basis."

Prof. W. A. Cochel, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan:

"We find that the men interested in the production of livestock over the country are the leading and predominating men. The livestock industry has attracted the forceful men. There is something connected with the industry which brings out the very best there is in men.

"No country has ever been highly developed which was not a great grass producing country. We cannot help but recognize that in the end the success of the future livestock industry depends upon agriculture. Temporarily we are going through a period of readjustment, but I do not know of a man who has produced his own cattle and has marketed them in the past year but who

is entirely satisfied with the profits. The men who are producing livestock, who grow and finish their own cattle, are in the best position to make a profit out of the business today.

"We must change our ideas in the production of beef as the demand for beef is changed. We have to breed our cattle up in order to make them more efficient. If we attempt to use individual methods we are apt to be eliminated. To the breeder of pure-bred livestock who improves the quality of his cattle there is a sure and permanent market."

John R. Tomson, President, speaking before the Milking Shorthorn Breeders:

"I do not believe that the Shorthorn fraternity was ever closer together than tonight. I believe this Congress, which was originated by Secretary Harding, has worked wonders for the Shorthorn breed, and yet it is only a beginning of what is to come. The Shorthorn breed will be greatly benefited and the breeders greatly stimulated by the things that occur here this week.

"Let me say to you who are directly interested in promoting the Milking Shorthorn interests that in the past we may not have fully understood your needs. Most of you are eastern men and we men of the west have not been so familiar with the environment and needs of you men of the east. Nor have you of the east clearly understood our conditions in the west. But, speaking for the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, let me assure you that the time has come when your interests are given every consideration and all you need to do now is to keep us informed of your requirements, and this Association is at your service. In other words, ask and you shall receive.

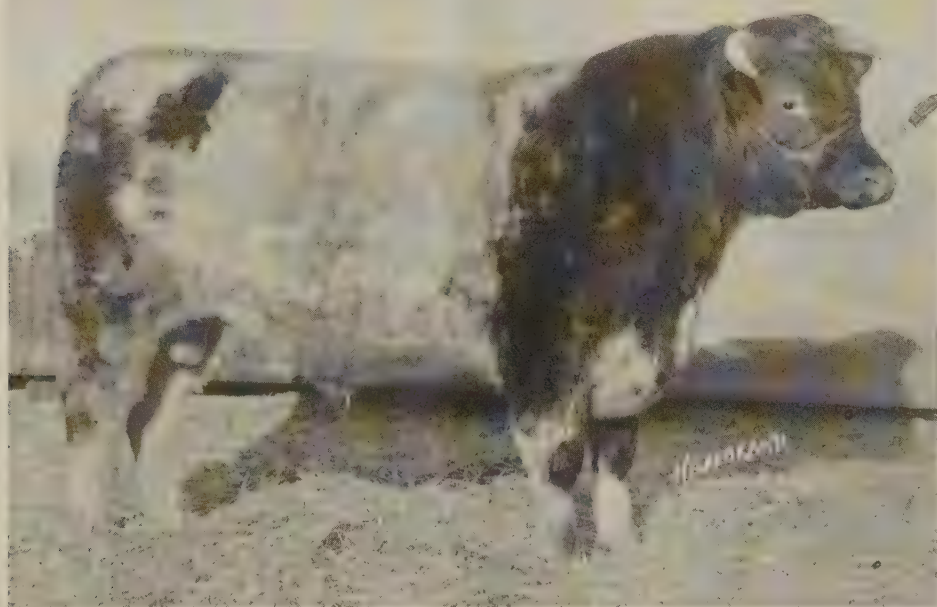
"The Shorthorn cow as a dual-purpose cow has been demonstrated not alone in the east, but in every state, and a higher valuation will be placed upon her dual-purpose qualities in the future."

H. E. Tener, President, Milking Shorthorn Club:

"I would like to express appreciation for myself and the Club members for the magnificent things the Shorthorn Association has concluded to do for us. They are men of broad vision and wise counsel and they recognize this field that lies before us. They have voted to employ for us the best field man available to promote the Milking Shorthorn interests. Gentlemen, we have a great future."

Finlay McMartin, Retiring President, Milking Shorthorn Club:

"When the first systematized effort by the Minnesota State University was put into effect to encourage and extend dairy interests of Minnesota, I was told by the representative in charge of the work that the Shorthorn had no place in dairy production. Gradually the work of the organization spread throughout the state. Cow testing associations were formed and through it all I stuck with my Shorthorns.



Courtesy Maxwell-Miller Cattle Co., Steamboat Springs, Colo.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Princely Stamp, Junior Yearling Grand Champion Bull, Western Division, National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.*



"Last fall they started a cow testing association in our county, where, by the way, there are more Holstein cattle than in any other county in the state. One of the men doing the testing came over one day and asked me to include my cows in the test. The local paper published the list of cows making especially high records. There were only fourteen cows in the list and four of these were Shorthorns from our herd.

"Just a few days ago the Holstein breeders held a dinner and invited me to attend. I responded and was placed at the head of the table next to the presiding officer. So I have concluded that they are beginning to take some interest in Milking Shorthorns."

Charles A. Otis, Willoughby, Ohio:

"We do not need to be backward about making known our claims for the cattle we represent. We have a real dual-purpose animal, backed up with records that we are proud of. All we need is unity and co-operation. We have been considering ourselves more or less in units, but we are in a situation today that should make us incline to work together. The Shorthorn interests are all one. The Shorthorn Association has extended us its support and we as Milking Shorthorn men will take charge of the details."

M. P. Cook, Flint, Mich.:

"I am here because I like Shorthorns and I came with a spirit of good cheer. We should not at this time think so much about the profits we may make out of the business as of our duty in helping our country. Let us all pull together."

F. C. Minkler, Far Hills, N. J.:

"What we want on the American farm is the cow that is going to persistently produce a uniform flow of milk. We want the Shorthorn cow to produce beef and milk. In Great Britain 90 percent of the milk produced comes from the Shorthorn cow. We should try to increase the number of cows on the tenant farms.

"I know that the future of this country gives the greatest prospects to the man engaged in the livestock business, and it seems to me that what the Milking Shorthorn advocates need to recognize is that it is neither practical nor profitable to undertake to force the Shorthorn cow for high milk records alone. We must never lose sight of the value of beef in breeding Shorthorns. We must recognize that farm conditions are not extreme, but more nearly average, and it is under those conditions that the Shorthorn makes its best return."

A. H. Tryon, Willoughby, Ohio:

"I congratulate the Shorthorn people on the tremendous initial Shorthorn Congress. It is unfortunate that the initial Congress came at the time when the railroads were so seriously congested, yet, in spite of this it has been a wonderful success, and I hope that you may have one like this every year."

N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.:

"So long as we follow a plan that will benefit the small breeder we are on



Courtesy Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Texas

Photo by Hildebrand

*Gloster Favorite, Senior Yearling, Grand Champion, Southwest Live Stock Show, Oklahoma City*

safe ground, and the Congress idea is one of the important features of such a plan. I look back over the years and recall that I never saw a cow of any other breed than the Shorthorn until I was a young man. I never tasted any other beef than Shorthorn nor drank any other milk than Shorthorn during my boyhood days.

"I have watched with the closest interest the influence of the Shorthorn in the building up of the cattle interests of America and I foresee that the breed's greatest influence is yet to come. It is the occupants of the farms in the great American cornbelt that must produce the beef in the future. Many farms that are not now growing livestock of any kind will get back into cattle production, and with this movement the popularity of the Shorthorn is certain to increase, because of its combined beef and milk value."

H. R. Smith, Union Stock Yards, Chicago:

"The breeder who has on his farm a herd of good Milking Shorthorns will be able to solve to a large extent the labor problem. You can produce a good flow of milk from your cows without serious sacrifice of beef quality. The breeders of Milking Shorthorns have a great opportunity because of the outlet. There is every reason why the breeder should build up his herd and extend his operations. While it is necessary to keep in mind the question of type, I believe in making dual-purpose the beef dairy type. We must not ignore the beef qualities.

"In building up these herds we must not overlook the question of health. Every breeder should get his herd in healthy condition. One of the things to help in protecting our herds is the new system of tubercular-free accredited herds. Many western states are placing restrictions on badly infected cattle.

They must be kept in quarantine, but with accredited herds interstate shipments can be made without hindrance and it gives the breeder greater prestige.

"I desire to urge that steps be taken to have every breeder test his herd annually. It is better for you to know which animals, if any, have the disease and to isolate them and no longer endanger the rest of the herd. I maintain this, that it would be unwise for us to sacrifice any breeding cattle that may have tuberculosis if they can be saved. Not over 50 percent are spreaders, but in the interest of safety it is desirable to regard all reactors as spreaders and have them isolated. This method involves scarcely any additional expense or labor. If there are no reactors in your herd on first test, it becomes an accredited herd twelve months later. The herd should be tested again in six months and then six months later. If there are no reactors at the end of the twelve months a certificate of health is given."

### Red Cross Gloster

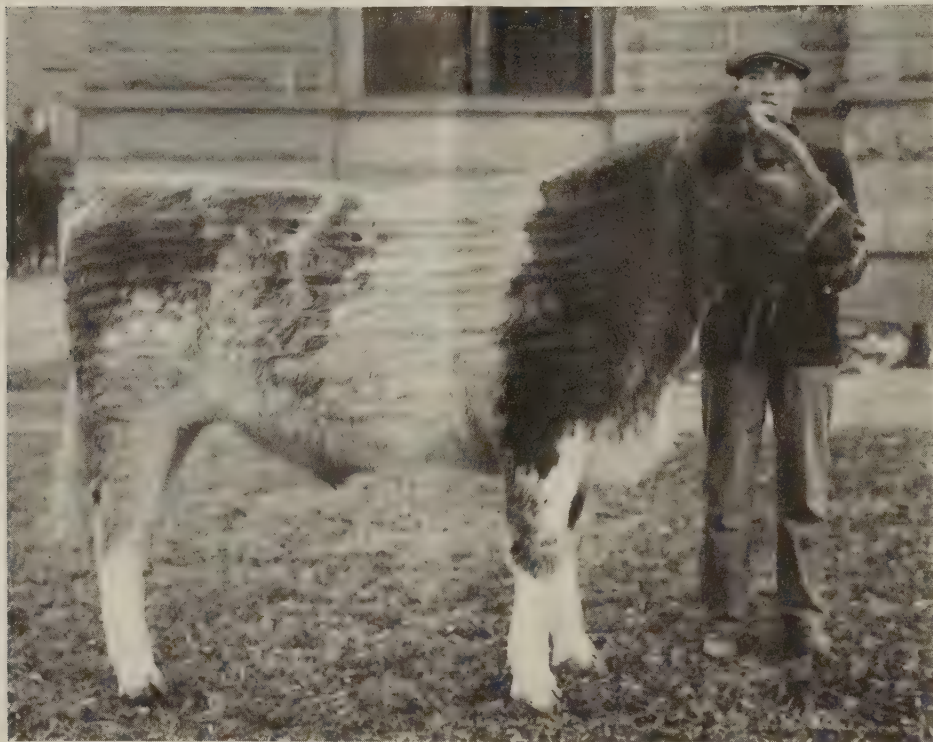
Red Cross Gloster was contributed by Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn., to the Congress sale for the Red Cross. When \$1,200 was offered by Benjamin C. Allen, Colorado Springs, Colo., an invitation was extended to breeders to offer contributions in the form of bids of \$100 each, and through this means the amount was quickly advanced to \$8,500. These bids came from a score or more of states and the aggregate was turned over to the Red Cross fund, whereupon Mr. Allen turned the heifer back to be sold again, the buyer to retain her. She was knocked off at \$750 to W. W. Wright, Toulon, Ill., who bred her and contributed her for Red Cross purposes early last fall. The total amount of her several sales aggregates \$10,200, all of which went to the Red Cross.



# The Story of Teddy

By James Carlson

Bentonsport, Ark.



Courtesy James Carlson, Bentonsport, Ark.

*Teddy, a Remarkable Illustration of the Result of a Registered Shorthorn Bull on an Arkansas Scrub Cow. The Weight of this Calf was 950 lbs. at Eleven Months, 100 lbs. more than the Weight of His Dam*

Teddy was dropped about the middle of February, 1917. His mother was what is called an Arkansas scrub cow with a little mixture of Red Poll and Jersey blood. Her color is mixed roan and brindle. Her weight at her best is 900 pounds. His sire is Victoria's King 414632, a white bull that weighs 2,000

pounds and was three years old last July.

Teddy's weight at the time of the show was 950 pounds. He followed his dam in the pasture until June 1, when I put him in the barn and began to teach him to eat some grain and then let him nurse twice a day. By July 1 he was eating about four pounds of

grain per day, consisting of crushed corn, oats and bran. He was carried on this feed until October 1, continuing in the meantime to nurse twice a day. October 1 he was weaned and his ration changed to corn-and-cob meal, cottonseed meal, oats, alfalfa and clover hay.

Beginning December 1 and continuing through December and January, silage was added to the ration and oats omitted. The amount of cottonseed meal he consumed during these two months was about 2 pounds per day.

The greatest gain Teddy made per day was during December and January, which was  $3\frac{1}{4}$  pounds. When I started Teddy on June 1 his weight was 250 pounds. February 1, 1918, he had reached 950 pounds, as stated above.

He was sold at auction to the Little Rock Packing Company for \$200. He won a prize of \$50 offered by the Arkansas Livestock Growers' Association and a purse of \$31.25 made up by the Arkansas Shorthorn breeders, making a total of \$281.25, and I was made an honorary member of the Southern Cattlemen's Association.

I am certainly well pleased with the amount I received from my calf and the recognition of my efforts. I hope that my work will cause other boys and girls to join calf clubs this year. I am sure they will never regret the work, or rather the pleasure, of feeding and caring for a nice, gentle calf, besides the good profit that is sure to come if they stay with it.

I intend to take the money that Teddy brought me and buy as good a Shorthorn heifer as I can for the amount and at the same time I am going to continue to feed Teddy's dam with the determination to have a better calf from her in the future.

## Good Seed

It is not so long ago that the average breeder of Shorthorns was content with breeding stock ranging in values from \$100 to \$300. Today these same breeders are selecting breeding animals ranging from \$500 to \$2,000. It is merely an estimate of the value of seed. Time was when seed corn and seed grains did not command high prices. Then economy of production became a factor and attention centered on the grade, the quality and germinating power of seed, and seed values began immediately to advance.

## Makes More Beef

When a registered Shorthorn bull is crossed upon a southern native scrub cow and sires a calf that weighs at weaning time, or shortly thereafter, more pounds than its dam, the value of the Shorthorn bull in the South is determined. But there are other sections of the country where scrub cows abound and where Shorthorn bulls work the same improvement.



Courtesy Chas. A. Norton, Salmon, Idaho

*Range Bulls in the Making, Calves being grown out on Alfalfa. Open Range in the Background and National Reserve Forest in the Distance  
Typical Scene in the Mountain Country*



# These Items Are of Vital Importance

We again call attention to the one year rule for recording Shorthorns and the six months limit for having transfers recorded. This office now has no alternative; it must collect the penalty fees imposed on delayed entries.

\* \* \*

If Shorthorn breeders will keep a memorandum of all births and sales and send in applications for registry at least twice a year regularly, there is little chance that any calves will be overlooked. By following this plan you will receive your certificates of registry and have them on hand before sales are usually made, then when animals are sold mail the certificates at once to this office to be transferred.

\* \* \*

We regret to say that numerous complaints are received at this office that the breeders are negligent in the matter of furnishing to the purchasers, pedigrees and transfers of cattle which they have sold. This feature of the business demands your prompt attention for the protection of your individual trade and the welfare of Shorthorn transactions in general.

\* \* \*

If you do not have one of this association's registry certificate binders and private registry combined, you should have one for the easy and convenient keeping of your private records.

\* \* \*

Receipts for pedigrees and transfers the past three months are 25 percent greater than a year ago for the same period, still the work of the office is kept up within thirty days. Several days of each month we receive as many as 800 to 900 letters.

\* \* \*

The 1917 Shorthorn picture film is available for Shorthorn meetings or gatherings of farmers on application to this office. Shorthorn exhibits and contests at several fairs and national exhibitions are pictured.

\* \* \*

If there is field work when performed that in your judgment will create or stimulate in your state or community a proper interest in Shorthorns, write us your views or communicate direct with this association's field representative nearest you.

\* \* \*

Futurity classes for senior and junior bull and heifer calves are provided for this year as usual at Ohio and Iowa state fairs, American Royal at Kansas City and the International at Chicago. Entries closed March first for seniors and the closing date for juniors is June first. An exception will be made in the case of any breeder who has not entered in past years in these classes and not familiar with the rules, extending the date to April 15th for seniors. Entry forms and rules on application.

By F. W. Harding  
Secretary.



*Yearling Heifers, National Shorthorn Congress Show*

Uniform rules of eligibility for registry in Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book and American Shorthorn Herd Book have now been ratified by both associations. The basis of eligibility in either book is a certificate of registry from the other. The form of certificate hereafter required and the information to appear on same is explained in the following rules. Our association's certificates of registry should be sent to this



*Bull Calves, National Shorthorn Congress Show*

office in case of sale of animal to Canada, together with the additional information required by these rules, for which we supply transfer application blanks and service certificate blanks on application, whereupon proper certificate will be issued here in lieu of original certificate of registry.

## RULES GOVERNING

Animals born in the United States shall be accompanied by certificates of registration from the secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association specifying the breeder, intermediate owners, if any, Canadian importer with date of sale and delivery, and in the case of females, service certificates, if bred.

Animals from the United States imported from Great Britain shall be accompanied by certificate of registration from the secretary of the Shorthorn Society of Great Britain and Ireland, specifying the breeder, intermediate owners, if any, American importer with dates of sale, and in the case of females, service certificates, if bred, and by certificates of registration from the secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, showing owners if any since importation from Great Britain, Canadian purchaser with dates of sale and delivery, and in the case of females, service certificates, if bred.

\* \* \*

Your card should appear in the Breeders' Directory. We issue 40,000 copies of this magazine. The cost for these cards is \$10 per year, and to save book-keeping payment is requested in advance.

\* \* \*

This office furnishes sales record leaves of the same size as registry certificates. Same may be inserted in the regular binder. Each leaf is ruled on both sides, affording space for 34 animals. Price 5 cents each.

\* \* \*

You should have the binder for THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA. It will hold 24 copies—6 years' files. The price is only \$1. It will enable you to keep a record of untold value.

\* \* \*

Every student of Shorthorn progress should have Sanders' Shorthorn History in his library. Address either this office of The Breeder's Gazette, 542 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. The price is \$2.00. In half morocco \$2.50.

\* \* \*

Send in good photographs of Shorthorns. We can use them in this magazine and we have an increasing demand for them from other publications. Mark plainly on the back of each the facts pertaining to the picture together with your name and address.



# THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

Published quarterly by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill., in the interest of Shorthorn cattle and Shorthorn breeders in America.

FRANK D. TOMSON, *Editor*

VOLUME III NUMBER 1

APRIL 1, 1918

## DISTINCTIVE WINNINGS

The strength of the Shorthorn when in competition with other breeds is forcibly set forth in the record of Shorthorn winnings at a number of the foremost shows of the past few months. There is one feature in which the breed has excelled. It is the most significant of all of the long list of winnings, but has not been given publicity commensurate with its importance. It is this: All of the Shorthorn steers at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago in December that were slaughtered made the highest average dressed weight percentage of any breed.

Just let the reader give this a little thought. In the first place, the Shorthorn entries in the carlot classes represented a limited number of steers that the feeders had on hand. They were not picked from large droves nor selected from various herds one and two in a place. In several cases they represented the calf crop on the farm of the exhibitor. No plan had been worked out in advance to make a spectacular showing and no effort to obtain a vast amount of advertising. There was no wholesale castration of outstanding Shorthorn bull calves in order to provide a superior exhibit of steers.

And yet when the final test was made the Shorthorn had the distinction of the greatest achievement of them all. One exhibit of four carloads of Shorthorn yearlings, 60 head in all, had a dressed weight percentage of 65.3 percent, a record that has never been equaled by any breed at the International. This would seem to be glory enough for the Shorthorn for a long time to come, but the record made by Purdue University on single steers stands out as another achievement. This group of steers, all the get of one sire, all bred, grown and fitted at Purdue, won first in each of their respective classes; won the grand championship and won in all group contests in competition with other breeds.

But let us look elsewhere. At the Western Livestock Show at Denver a carload of polled Shorthorns were the grand champions in the fat division and a carload of Shorthorns were reserve champions in the feeder division, both bred and fitted in Colorado. A year ago Colorado Shorthorn steers were also the champions in the fat division at Denver. At Salt Lake City Shorthorns were again champions in the carlot classes and at the Pacific International at Portland a carload of Shorthorn steers were grand champions.

But more than this, a registered Shorthorn steer calf, bred and exhibited

by the University of California, was made the grand champion at Portland and his dam produced the grand champion at the International at Chicago a year ago.

Where shall we rate the Shorthorn in view of these awards? Where can we rate them but in first place as beef producers? And it must be remembered that Shorthorn herds are small herds. They are in many hands. The herds that exceed 100 in number are unusual. Those that approach 200 are decidedly exceptional and those that go beyond 300 are so few as to be counted upon the fingers of one hand. When this is considered, the significance of Shorthorn winnings, the uniformity of Shorthorn type, is the more impressive.

And while Shorthorn steers are making these wonderful records Shorthorn cows are making milk records of 10,000, 12,000, 15,000 and even in excess of 17,000 lbs. of milk per year. Is there any other breed that combines these characteristics? Is there any other breed that offers to the farmers of America such flattering prospects? Is there any other breed that fits in to the farm operations like the Shorthorn?

The answer is read in the representative records referred to above and in the close relationship that has existed generation after generation between the Shorthorn and diversified husbandry in our land.

## BOYS' CALF CLUBS

The growing popularity of boys' and girls' calf clubs in various states is evidence of the practical influence of these competitive, or rather co-operative, undertakings. At the leading fairs the boys' calf exhibits and contests have become an outstanding feature. They have excited no end of interest among older exhibitors and fair visitors and have created a vast amount of enthusiasm not only among the boy contestants, but outsiders as well. They have proven instructive and have had the effect of identifying the boys with a practical, useful and fundamental phase of livestock improvement. They are educational to an extent scarcely foreseen by those who originated the plan.

But these calf clubs are not limited to state and district fair exhibits. They are being placed on a practical basis in a great many communities. Usually some enterprising bank starts the movement locally, furnishes the money for the purchase of the calves, pure-breds being almost universally adopted, arranges with one or two experienced breeders to place a valuation on the individual calves and then they are distributed among the members of the club, usually by lot.

The calves are grown out for a period of several months or for such period as may be decided upon, and are returned at a given date and sold at auction. The cost of the calf and the interest thereon are charged against the contestant and the difference between these items and the selling price becomes his gross profit. It happens that

in a good many cases the boys have realized from 100 percent to 300 percent on their investment and it is easily understood that with returns anywhere near approaching these percentages, the boys are encouraged to continue along the line of producing pure-bred cattle.

The organization of these clubs and their progress creates a great deal of local pride and co-operation. It proves a splendid publicity movement for the bank. It draws attention to pure-bred cattle in a way that other activities may fail to do. With this effect, and it applies to every section where the calf clubs have been started, it is easy to understand that they grow in popularity. It is easy to understand why banks are inclined to lend their support to the movement. While these contests have been going on for three or four years, it appears that they have only begun, and it is not difficult to foresee that they will have a very definite and constructive effect upon the production of pure-bred cattle.

Shorthorns have been in favor with those who have encouraged the calf club movement and apparently as the movement spreads, Shorthorns are growing in popularity for these particular ventures.

One bank within our knowledge that has put on such a contest makes a condition that the contestants shall keep the calves for a period of three years and then, instead of selling the original calves, bring the produce in and sell it at public auction. This is a practical plan to follow. It gets away from any possible "flash in the pan" or spasmodic effort. It puts it squarely on a breeding basis and it ties the boys up long enough to insure their gaining a practical knowledge of the basic phases of the breeding business before the contest reaches its conclusion. It puts the boys in business. It gives them something to look ahead to. It gives them a responsibility which they need and which will have a decided influence upon their later practices.

We can think of no plan that has as many features to commend it, that will be as useful to the pure-bred interests, as useful to the individual identified with it, as this plan of organizing boys' calf clubs.

We have observed that there would be an advantage if there were included in these clubs a plan whereby registered bulls would be conveniently available to all of the participants. Perhaps in some sections if the contestants were limited to bulls alone, or one heifer and one bull to every contestant, the community would be benefited, for it would make available to the farmers the use of these registered sires, and if a sale was arranged for a year or two ahead, the advantages of the use of registered sires could not fail to be recognized by the farmers of the community, and thereby a substantial market for the bulls would be created. This is a phase of the matter that deserves consideration. Our attention was centered upon it by the fact that in one of these calf club sales we



learned that a number of the registered heifers included in the sale had been bred to bulls of other breeds or to non-registered sires. This was unfortunate and was caused chiefly by the fact that registered Shorthorn bulls were not within convenient reach of the owners of the heifers.

The Illinois Shorthorn Breeders' Association has taken steps to co-operate with banks or anyone interested in organizing calf clubs. They offer their services in the selection of the kind and ages of calves desired and are agreeable in other ways to rendering service to those who have such a plan in mind. It would seem that other state, district and county organizations could stimulate the movement by similarly offering the benefit of their organized experience to any who might be considering starting calf clubs.

There is no limit to the value of these contests. They should be adopted in many communities. They should be encouraged wherever undertaken. They are certain to have a more important identity with the pure-bred cattle industry in the future.

#### LOCAL ORGANIZATION

Anyone at all closely in touch with improved livestock interests recognizes the growing tendency to organization, either locally, in districts or states. The advantages from such organization are various and clearly defined. Unquestionably there are numerous sections and many communities where such organizations would be beneficial that have not yet availed themselves of its advantages.

Owing to the wide distribution of Shorthorns, there are definite reasons why local organization should be more generally resorted to. There is scarcely a community in our broad land where Shorthorns are not represented. There are comparatively few localities where registered Shorthorns are not being bred successfully. This fact gives the Shorthorn supporters an advantage in the matter of concerted action and in the matter of organization locally. The influence upon the community through such efforts will be more positive, and unquestionably there are many men who may be drawn into the Shorthorn breeding ranks through the means of local organized influence.

There are several features that encourage such a tendency. One is the advantage of drawing trade, for it is understood that prospective buyers are much more readily drawn to those communities where the breeding interests are well represented and well organized than to those sections where organization is lacking. There have been many buyers of carload lots and there will be many buyers scouring the country in the future. They will welcome information pertaining to the quantity and character of breeding cattle available in the various sections. It is through the local organization that this information is most likely to come and most certain to impress the prospect with the opportunities for filling his car.

In the matter of advertising there is a decided advantage to the organized movement, for it enables the members collectively to obtain publicity at a minimum individual cost, it draws attention to the importance of the community as a breeding center—in fact it offers all of the advantages and apparently none of the disadvantages.

There is still another and this varies in importance with the strength of the community as a breeding center, yet it is not without its importance everywhere, and that is in the purchase of high-class sires and their transfer from one herd to another within the community. In some sections it is the plan of the local association to periodically purchase two or three sires at one time and none of the sires in use are discarded, except for old age or if they fail to measure up to the required standard as sires.

A great deal has been accomplished in the way of furthering the Shorthorn interests through organization. It is an effective means. It not only extends the breed's influence, but it offers greater opportunities to those identified with it; it stimulates a more active interest on the part of the individual breeders and it results in a more general improvement of the standards. The movement will continue to grow and as it grows the Shorthorn breeding interests will be benefited in increasing proportion.

#### BULLS TO THE FARMERS

It has been proposed that a plan be worked out whereby the farmers may be further encouraged to invest in Shorthorn bulls. One plan suggested is that of guaranteeing to the purchasers the sale of these bulls when the time approaches for them to make an exchange.

It is proposed that the breeders in the various communities make a canvass of the farmers who are in need of Shorthorn bulls and who may be agreeable to placing them in service; then furnish the required number and plan to hold sales each year or alternating years as may be practicable, thus providing to the purchasers a convenient outlet for the bulls. In many cases it would amount merely to an exchange among the farmers themselves, and this may be worked out privately as well as through the public sale method, depending on the community. One condition would be necessary in either event, and that is, that the farmers keep their bulls in thrifty condition and properly care for them otherwise.

No doubt a satisfactory method similar to this can be adopted and a larger number of farmers induced to purchase registered Shorthorn bulls. Once the practice is started it will be easily continued. The farmers can be readily induced to buy a better class of bulls if they feel reasonably sure of disposing of them without a considerable shrinkage in the price. The farmer is apt to be—usually is—a cautious buyer when prices go beyond the customary range of farm stock values. It is just on this point that encouragement and education

are necessary. It is here that the safeguard needs to be provided.

That individual breeders can accomplish a great deal along this line by turning to their neighbor farmers bulls of a better class than they have been accustomed to using, and extending the time of payment until the superior merit of the calves is recognized. The placing of from one to a half dozen bulls each year by each breeder would prove a long stride in the direction of stimulating beef production among the breeders of grade cattle.

We offer these suggestions here and invite Shorthorn breeders generally to give them consideration, for by putting them into practice an increase and improvement in Shorthorn grades will certainly result. More than this, sooner or later there will be created on the part of the purchasers a desire to put in foundation stock for pure-bred herds. There is through this channel a practical opportunity to extend and perpetuate Shorthorn trade.

#### RECRUITING THE RANKS

At the recent National Shorthorn Congress a well known breeder who has spent fifty active years identified with Shorthorns made the remark that he knew personally only a few of the men who are today pushing the breed's interests. This is a very common expression from men whose experience covers a considerable expanse of years.

The writer began traveling among the improved livestock breeders twenty years ago. Scarcely a dozen men with whom he had close contact at that time are now active. Wherever one goes he is impressed with the number of young men who are the active forces. Appearances indicate that this is a growing tendency of increasing proportions. The young men are being educated along definite lines in the present decade and many a college man goes directly from the classroom to the farm. The proportionate number of animal husbandry students who engage in breeding improved livestock immediately upon their return to the farm is strikingly significant.

It is clear that the ranks will be recruited from these young men who have had the benefit of the experience of the veterans who have gone before; who have had the training in their respective schools that become from year to year more practical in their application, or who have grown up on the farm and have noted the advantage that rests with the producer of improved standards of livestock. These are the forces that shall direct the breed's affairs in the years to come. And it is to them that we may look with the greatest certainty of obtaining the energy, the discretion and the optimism that will contribute most to the breed's progress.

#### GET THIS BINDER

Preserve the copies of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA by using the binder furnished by the Association. It costs but \$1 and holds 24 copies—6 years' files.



### FIRST CONSIDER YOUR PLANT

Record milk yields such as are heralded by the dairy breeds are obtained under high pressure. The pace cannot be maintained year after year nor under practical conditions. The average farmer is not concerned with these unusual records. He is interested in the cow that fits into the everyday routine on the ordinary farm, with such methods as may be provided without disturbing the other farming operations.

While Shorthorn cows have made most remarkable records when put to the test, it is impractical to attempt to force all good milking cows to maximum records. The health of the cow, her longevity, the feed expense, the required care and attention and the value of the calf are all a part of the transaction and must all be considered.

It is the aggregate return from the cow's production that claims first attention, and it is for the farmer to determine whether or not he can specialize in milk alone with the equipment and help at his command. High records have an advertising value, but they play a small part indeed in the practical operation of the average farmer's plant.

### WHY IS IT?

Another beef breed noted only for beef is being exploited in a quiet way as a liberal milk-producing breed, and another known only for dairy purposes is now asking public attention to its merit as a dual-purpose breed. It happens that the advocates of both of these breeds have scoffed at the suggestion that such a thing as a dual-purpose animal existed. They have insisted all along that if one intended to make beef, any effort to produce milk was done so at the expense of beef, and vice versa. And yet today they are bidding for public confidence in their claim that they can provide both.

The Shorthorn has, from the first, demonstrated that it is the one dependable dual-purpose animal. It is said that between 90 and 100 percent of the milk produced in Great Britain comes from Shorthorn cows. It is known that an overwhelming percentage of the milk produced in the United States comes from cows in which Shorthorn blood predominates. The popularity of the breed is in itself evidence of the recognition of its merit along dual-purpose lines.

The present attitude of advocates of other breeds clearly indicates their recognition of the tendency of popular sentiment.

### UNIFORM

Five hundred and fifty Shorthorns during 1917 sold at auction for \$1,000 or more each. Only three animals in the entire number reached what might be termed spectacular values. Anoka Champion sold for the record price for a calf of that age, \$17,000. Mount Victoria's Stamp brought \$9,000 and Rosewood Reserve sold for \$8,100. Only one other price reached above \$5,000 and only twenty-six above \$2,500. It is the uniform range of prices that indicates the stable condition of the trade.

### IS THERE A DESTINY THAT SHAPES OUR ENDS?

Some years ago Hector Cowan, then located at Paullina, Iowa, was looking through his Shorthorn herd in company with Thomas Stanton, then manager of F. O. Lowden's Sinnissippi herd, Oregon, Ill. Mr. Stanton was in quest of Shorthorns and had his trading instinct with him. His attention was attracted to a heifer, Ury Queen, a daughter of Duke of Richmond, and he made Mr. Cowan a trade proposition which finally resulted in the exchange of Ury Queen for another heifer, Miss Walpole, by Ury Prince, and Rose Abbotsburn, half-sister and show mate of the famous Mary Abbotsburn.

At Sinnissippi Farm Ury Queen was mated with the champion Ceremonious Archer, and a heifer calf, Sinnissippi Queen, resulted. She was purchased by Elmendorf Farm, Lexington, Ky., who had also acquired the champion Whitehall Marshal, and the two were mated, producing Marshal's Queen.

Miss Walpole in the course of time was sold to H. H. Powell, Linn Grove, Iowa, and having been mated to the champion, Cumberland's Last, produced King Cumberland, another champion, that was sold at the time of his winning the International championship to Elmendorf Farm. He and Marshal's Queen were then mated and as a result she produced Cumberland Marshal, that during his comparatively brief career gained recognition as one of the great sires of the breed.

Here were two heifers, beautifully bred, and yet their owners placed them in the trading stock class. They were mated to champion bulls and their blood intermingled in later generations, producing a sire of champions. It is an interesting coincident, if such it may be called, and directs attention to the value of the concentration of the blood of high class sires in the top of the pedigree.

Let the breeder forget, if he is so inclined, the origin of the pedigree or the strain which it represents, but let him never underestimate the important relation of the several sires at the top of the pedigree to the value of the individual animal and its progeny.

### BUYING FOUNDATION STOCK

We have on many occasions visited breeding herds and inspected groups of females which the breeder was agreeable to disposing of. In many cases the offering consisted of a group of heifers of a certain age, bred or open, varying from five to twenty-five in numbers. In other cases the ages were mixed. In still others the offering was limited to aged cows in calf—matrons highly prized, but now advanced in years. Uniformity of type would be especially in evidence in the case of the heifers. In many instances they would all be by one sire, in other cases by two or three sires, but as a rule would represent the strains of breeding which the owner had maintained in his herd for several genera-

tions and presumably of families that he held in high favor. Our observation has been that as a rule the prices which the owner would ask would not be exorbitant. In fact they have often appeared to be conservative.

It has seemed that any man who was in quest of breeding stock would find it to his advantage to make such a purchase from a herd of recognized standing, for he would be assured at the outset of producing cattle of decided uniformity of type and characteristics. It would place in his hands the blood lines he desired. He could then make his selection of the sire that, in his judgment, would best mate with his females and in that way he would be able to impress upon the public the strength of his breeding herd from the very start.

We have known where a number of breeders have started in this way and we have observed how quickly the breeding fraternity recognizes the strength of their establishment. We are inclined to believe that a great many opportunities of this nature are overlooked. The natural assumption is that the owner will be inclined to place a high value on such a selection, but our observation is that when a breeder finds he has opportunity to place a considerable number to one buyer, he is invariably inclined to make the price attractive. Certainly the buyer has the advantage in any argument that may arise incident to the transaction, for the money is his to do with as he pleases until the deal is closed.

### RETURNS

Not long since a meeting of a county Shorthorn association was held in Ohio. The merit of the breed was discussed, the practices of Shorthorn people were outlined and the methods and purposes and resources of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association were explained.

The next day a man called upon a local breeder. He said: "I have bred cattle of another breed for a number of years, but now when I recognize the advantages which the Shorthorn possesses and the opportunities which the Shorthorn organization provides, I want to cast my lot with the Shorthorn. Have you anything to sell? I want something pretty high class."

Half an hour later he wrote his check for \$1,800 to cover the price of two females which he had selected.

Another instance resulted from another gathering. A man of extensive means, a farm owner, had been considering investing in Shorthorns. He listened to the presentation of the Shorthorn case, and a day or two later, going to a breeder of his acquaintance in whose judgment he had every confidence, he said: "I am depositing \$10,000 in a certain bank. I leave it to you to buy me Shorthorns up to that amount of the kind and breeding that will best serve my purpose."

These are but representative instances that are occurring in nearly every community where Shorthorns are produced.



# Rules Suggested for Organization

We submit herewith a few suggestions and model by-laws for the information of Shorthorn breeders contemplating the organization of state, district or local associations. They are subject to modification to suit the varying purposes and requirements.

The simpler the constitution and by-laws the more satisfactory they will operate. It should be remembered that co-operation is the keynote to the success of any association of this nature.

In the event that the association shall represent several counties or districts, it will be advisable to have a vice president or director representing each of these counties or districts.

Where the membership is sufficiently large and the interests represented sufficiently important, it will be desirable to have a paid secretary whose duties will be to keep in touch with prospective buyers and open up channels of trade through which the surplus stock of the membership may be disposed of. In the event of a paid secretary the membership should be increased to \$5 or \$10 annually, as the conditions may warrant.

For the good of the association it will be advisable in any event for the secretary to keep in close touch with the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association for the mutual benefits that may result.

In every association there are members who need the support and counsel of other members more favored, and for the good of the association this should be accorded them.

One of the advantages in an association of this kind is that it affords a means to control trade, and enables the members generally to improve their standards by the purchase of a better class of herd bulls and their interchange, and at the same time involves a smaller cash outlay on the part of the individual members. Such an association is certain to attract the attention of prospective buyers, and through this agency they are able to make their purchases at the least expense of time. Publicity may be obtained through combination advertising done by the association, which materially reduces the cost to the membership.

In many sections the above plan, modified to suit local conditions, is being followed with distinct success. It appeals to the buyers, it simplifies the selling and offers encouragement to the individual members.

## BY-LAWS

### ARTICLE I—Name

SECTION 1. This association shall be known as the (County, District, State) Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

### ARTICLE II—Object

SECTION 1. The object of this association shall be to encourage and extend the influence of Shorthorn breeding and safeguard the interests of its membership by creating better trade opportuni-

ties, and, as far as possible, operate to their general advantage and profit; to promote closer relations between the membership and to stimulate greater activity among them.

SECTION 2. To arrange for public sales if conditions are favorable, to which the members may consign their salable stock; to provide for a careful inspection of said sale entries that a creditable offering may be assured.

SECTION 3. To arrange for exhibits at local and other fairs, as may be agreed



*Showing the Calf and Counting the Money. The Calf Lillian Russell is a Grady County, Okla., Champion.*

upon, and where necessary, selections of individuals be made from the several herds in order that the groups may represent the best of the association's herds.

### ARTICLE III—Members

SECTION 1. Any person residing within the territory described, identified with the breeding of Shorthorns, who shall be interested in promoting the objects of this association may become a member of the association by paying to the treasurer a fee of \$....., said fee to be paid annually thereafter, and which entitles said member to one vote on all matters that may come before the association.

### ARTICLE IV—Officers

SECTION 1. The officers of this association shall consist of a president, first, second and third vice presidents and secretary - treasurer. These officers, chosen from the membership, shall constitute the executive committee, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum.

### ARTICLE V—Annual Meeting

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of association shall be held at..... on the.....day of.....month of each year.

SECTION 2. A majority of the members at the annual meeting shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 3. Members may vote only in person.

### ARTICLE VI—Election of Officers

SECTION 1. Election of officers shall take place at the annual meeting for terms of one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

### ARTICLE VII

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at all meetings. In the absence of the president the first vice president; in his absence the second vice president, and in his absence the third vice president; in his absence the secretary-treasurer.

SECTION 2. The president, through the secretary, may call a meeting of the association at any time he may deem it advisable.

### ARTICLE VIII

SECTION 1. The foregoing by-laws, or any part of them, or any amendment thereto may be modified or annulled at any annual meeting or adjourned session thereof by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

## Year's Butter Yield 1,021.59 lbs.

We quote from The Agricultural Gazette, December 3 issue, New South Wales, in reference to the Milking Shorthorn cow, Melba VII:

"This cow is owned and bred by the Scottish-Australian Investment Company, Limited, on their Darbalara Estate, Gundagai, New South Wales. She gave birth to a male calf on 25th November, 1916, and was specially entered on a twelve months' test; the aim of the manager of the Estate (Mr. J. T. Cole) being to have a try for the thousand-pound butter production record.

"The first test was taken on the morning and evening of November 29, and thence every month to October 16, 1917, when she produced on both evening and morning milkings 17 pounds of milk, testing 5 percent, equal to .85 pounds butter fat, or 1 pound butter, making a total of 34 pounds milk at 5 percent test—equal to 1.7 lb. butter fat, or 2 pounds commercial butter for the day.

"For the full period of 365 days she is credited with a yield of 17,364 lbs. milk, 868 lbs. butter fat, or 1,021.59 lbs. commercial butter, equal to an average test of 5 percent butter fat.

"Melba VII was served by Climax on May 24, 1917, and is due to calve about March 3, 1918, so that during the last 188 days of testing period she carried a calf, a handicap for which due allowance should be given.

"Having won the Sydney Morning Herald and Sydney Maid prize for highest production, she had to be exhibited at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, Sydney, in April, 1917, when in the middle of her testing period. This necessitated removal from her home quarters for two weeks, undergoing two long train journeys, and being subject to all the disturbance and excitement of the show ring.

"The wonder is that all this did not affect her test for that month. It demonstrates her placid nature and quiet temperament."



# The Beginner in the Show Ring

By J. W. Miller  
Granger, Mo.

We all look forward to the coming of each show season with rather a feeling that it is coming altogether too slow, and yet when the time has arrived to load out for the first show we wish the calves were in higher condition and that we had a little more time to round them out and put on a little more bloom, not realizing that if we were allowed the desired time the other fellow would have the same and we wouldn't be any better off.

When we arrive at the fair we meet here and there many whom we have been accustomed to meeting around the fairs and shows, but along with these veterans of the show ring we see many faces that are new to us, that perhaps we have never seen before. Some are on their first trip to the state fair—encouraged by their success at their county fair and local show they have decided to venture farther. These fellows are usually the source of quite a little amusement for the other boys, as they sometimes appear rather awkward around the barn and wash rack, sometimes forgetting to bring the old rubber boots along. They appear at the wash rack with sockless feet in plow shoes or even barefooted. However, they watch the experienced man and profit by their observation.

I may be drifting away from my line of thought, but this brings to my memory an instance that reminds one that the amateur doesn't furnish all the amusement. It happened at a state fair after the showing was over. We were all sitting near a large white bull, the property of one of our group, and along came three well-dressed gentlemen spectators past the prime of life and wearing badges bearing the name of the metropolis of their state. Evidently they

were not well acquainted with live-stock. Having spied the white bull one remarked, "What a magnificent animal he is! How large!" etc. Another of the party remarked, "Yes, and he is quite old." One of them inquired, "Well, John, how do you know?" "Well, you see, the older they are the whiter they get," was John's answer.

The new exhibitor is usually very inquisitive. He wants to know how you get the hair to stand out all over and how you make the horns shine. All these questions asked by one interested are usually very cheerfully answered.

At last having arrived at the appointed time for the judging to commence we find him lined up before the judge, along with the old guards of the show ring, very anxiously and usually nervously awaiting the official placing of his favorites, only to find the judge didn't see his calf as he did and left it several places below where he had expected it to stand. Of course he feels greatly disappointed, but tries to swallow his disappointment as a brave soldier should. And as defeat only spurs brave warriors on, he goes around and looks more carefully over the calves that stood above his and tries to see where they were better than his and how they were fitted and very often obtains information from the experienced herdsman that may be the key to his subsequent success.

I remember an instance told by an old exhibitor now, but at that time a comparatively new one. It occurred at a leading state fair. When the class was passed on the new exhibitor was

placed close to the lower end of the line. After the show was over he went around to inspect the first prize winner and of course began talking with the herdsman. He being a good natured fellow began to encourage the new recruit by telling him that his bull only needed better fitting and went on to explain how he should be fitted. The new exhibitor went home and proceeded to carry out the instructions of the herdsman, with the result that they met again in a few months at the International and the former winner was down the line and the beginner stood proudly at the top.

As a rule the beginner gathers what information he can and goes home with the determination to come out stronger if possible at the later shows; if not he increases his efforts for next year. He selects his material more along the lines he thinks will meet with a more favorable approval of the judge. It may be he has been selecting the wrong type. Possibly a close study of the herd has opened his eyes to the fact he needs more breeding material. At any rate he studies the situation as he has never done before.

He comes back the next year stronger and a competitor to reckon with in the hottest company. He no longer furnishes the amusement for the boys, but the competition. He has learned the lesson taught by the state fair and national shows that is not easily forgotten, that cannot be successfully taught through any other avenue—the lesson of not only showing good Shorthorns, but of producing and caring for them. This kind not only makes friends for him and his herd, but makes friends for the breed and helps to improve it. He has learned to take defeat and profit by it.



Courtesy W. C. Rosenberger & Sons, Tiffin, Ohio

Photo by Hildebrand

*A Winning Aged Herd, Including Viola, Grand Champion Female, National Shorthorn Congress*





Courtesy F. A. Gillespie &amp; Sons, No. Muskogee, Okla.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Best Six Head, National Shorthorn Congress Show, Winners of Silver Trophy*

## Practical Beginnings By W. B. Bonnifield

Ottumwa, Iowa

Since your request for my views on the Shorthorn outlook in this vicinity, I have been thinking of the duty which rests upon us all now, to practice economy and make the most of everything. We all realize the necessity and importance of increasing the production of livestock both as a means of preserving the fertility of our soils and of providing food for our people. This need which existed under normal times, owing to the increase in our population compared to the existing supply of meat animals, is greatly increased and emphasized by the demands of our own and our allied armies in this unequalled war.

If we agree upon the necessity of producing more livestock, the next question is—what kind of stock? And the answer naturally is—that kind of stock which will give the greatest return for the feed and care given it. From my experience and observation as a banker watching the operations of many farmers, noting their successes and failures and from my experience as a breeder of registered livestock, I am convinced that pure-bred livestock is the machinery which can produce the best and the most meat at the least cost. Pure-bred simply means animals produced from a long line of ancestors selected for excellence in the qualities which we are considering and bred true to type.

At the Congress sale we saw scores of animals sold for better than a dollar a pound while my neighbors are raising cattle costing more to produce than the

pure-breds in every item excepting interest on the original investment, and selling them for less than a tenth of that price just because they are scrubs and unable to utilize their feed to the best advantage. All farmers may not make a success of raising pure-bred cattle for breeding purposes but many can; and all can increase as well as improve their output by the use of pure-bred sires of merit.

I believe the Shorthorn is the breed for the farmers in this section to handle. The Shorthorn excels in scale, beef and milk qualities and in docility. There is another feature of the breeding of good Shorthorns which appeals to me strongly. That is the satisfaction and pleasure a man derives from handling them. No red-blooded man can fail to enjoy being among a herd of big smooth well-shaped reds, whites and roans or fail to have a corresponding distaste for a bunch of sharp cornered scrubs.

The census tells us that our farm population is tending towards the cities. What we want is something that will interest the boys, make them like the life and want to stay on the farm. Nothing will have more influence in this direction than for the father to give the boy the care of some first-class cattle in which he can take some pride. In one of my sales, a farmer told me that his boy had saved up a little money and wanted to buy a registered heifer. The one he selected brought a little more than his pile but the father helped him out. In a short time the heifer produced

a bull calf which the boy tended and grew very carefully. At about twelve months of age he sold the calf for more than he paid for the cow. Soon at a neighbor's sale he bought another cow of better breeding than the first and duplicated his success with her calf. That boy will stay on the farm.

Sales such as the Congress sale and the several sales held by the state associations offer great encouragement and help to the small breeder in enabling him to dispose of his surplus to advantage.

In my community we have only a few breeders of pure-breds but we have the farmers well organized in a farm bureau, a division of our city commercial association, with an efficient farm agent and are ready to go ahead. The business men in the city and the farmers, or business men of the country, work together in full co-operation and accord.

I have been much interested in the published accounts of the calf clubs and the heifer clubs arranged in different places by banks with the help of the Shorthorn Association, and hope that something of the kind may be started in our county in the near future.

\* \* \*

"Don't lose the calf fat," is a fundamental admonition. Before the calf is weaned it should be taught to eat grain so that there will be no shrinkage when it is taken from its mother. A shrinkage at that time is not easily overcome.



# Shorthorns in the San Luis Valley

We have the distinction of "Blazing the trail" in breeding pure-bred Shorthorns in the San Luis Valley. We, with many others, saw the cattle range decreasing; saw the effect of the 640-acre homestead act; the price of feed going up; the increasing cost of producing beef; saw that it cost as much to raise a scrub as a good animal, and when we were through we had only a scrub.

So convinced that we wanted some good cattle, we hied ourselves to Iowa, the mecca of the Shorthorn breeder. We knew very little of bloodlines or popular families, but we met at the sales men whose lives are spent in advancing the interests of the breed, who kindly and ably assisted us. Trusting largely to their judgment we made some purchases, came home and sent for Sander's Shorthorn History, also for THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA and the Shorthorn World. I wish we could truthfully say we read our Bible as assiduously as the above mentioned and I might add The Breeder's Gazette. We read them all from "cover to cover." We were very much gratified to find in Mr. Sander's interesting history that we had some cattle of the best Scotch families, and we were very appreciative of the help we had received. Also we learned that we had a particularly good reason for liking the Shorthorn, for in 1744 my family,

By Mrs. Carrie J. Holmes  
Center, Colorado

the Holderness's, were raising Shorthorns in that part of England where our family came from.

In passing, let me say that nowhere does one meet a finer lot of gentlemen than those identified with the Shorthorn work—men of such fine spirit of friendliness and enthusiasm, and no wonder, for there is a real pleasure and fascination in owning and breeding pure-bred stock, is not surpassed by any other pursuit, even if the financial gain was not considered.

How contagious is enthusiasm. When our foundation herd came home, we could feel this undercurrent of thought. Of course they are fine cattle. Any one would admit that, but will they pay out here? No demand for that class. They belong in the blue grass country, etc. We already have calls for more cattle than we care to sell. Two of our immediate neighbors are talking of starting herds of pure-bred Shorthorns. One has already started.

The only way to learn a business is by experience. Start with a few good ones and let your knowledge grow with your herd. Stay, with the determination of the Scot, and you will surely win. Do not get the idea that any particular locality is peculiarly adapted to the successful growth of the Short-

horn. Our cattle grew fat on the native grass last summer. The only way to get any place is to start. Many are convinced that the day has come for better cattle. With the high cost of feed one wants an early maturing kind. That's where the Shorthorn excels. Also the cows are good mothers, giving more milk than other beef types, thus producing a bigger calf at weaning time. Do not get the idea that pure-bred cattle need special attention and feed. Of course the better care and feed they get, the better they do, which is true of any animal. But in our brief experience we have seen that with an equal amount of feed, the pure-bred will put on more flesh than the plain bred one.

Keep your calves growing, get the best stock you can get and when on a summer evening you feel the need of a little diversion, stroll out with your partner to the pasture, where the cows are grazing contentedly and the calves are having their evening play. Note the growth Victoria's calf has made. Pet the mothers, for they are a friendly lot and even though they can trace their ancestors farther than perhaps you can, they are willing to associate with you. You will feel the peace that surrounds the scene, and you will be glad you are alive in such a beautiful world and that you are a breeder of Shorthorn cattle.



Courtesy David Warnock & Sons, Loveland, Colo.

Photo by Risk

First, Second and Third Prize Bull Calves at The National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo., the Get of Model Type



# Shorthorns at Purdue University

By C. F. Gobble

Assistant Professor Animal Husbandry

The winning of the International grand champion by Purdue University on the pure-bred Shorthorn steer, Merry Monarch, has naturally excited the interest of Shorthorn breeders in the breeding and management of the university herd. The fact that all first prize Shorthorn steers at the last International were bred and fed by this institution is sufficient to arouse the interest of beef cattle breeders generally in the methods employed by the university.

Men familiar with the university affairs and Indiana state conditions know that Purdue has never had available sufficient funds to buy high-priced cattle. It has been a case of buying the best breeding and individuality possible for foundation stock with the funds at hand and then increasing the herd by keeping practically all of the heifers produced. The university has, with a very limited amount of money, built up a small herd consisting of about twenty-five females. This has taken time, yet it shows the possibilities of careful, constructive work even where a small amount of money is invested.

One of the first cows purchased (in January, 1911) was Mina Flower 90207, bred by Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith. This cow was a red roan of unusual quality and femininity. As the name indicates she is a Mina, sired by Gay Pluto, a son of Pluto of Dalmeny. While of Scotch lineage, she is of moderate scale and medium flesh covering, but she takes front rank in the herd as a producer. In eight years she has produced nine calves, six bulls and three heifers, including one pair of twins. The heifers are now in the breeding herd on Purdue farm. Three of the calves have been shown at the International as steers, one will be shown next fall and she has a bull calf at foot. All of these, with the

rather a plain individual, has given a good account of herself by producing the second prize 2-year-old steer, Bapton Buddy, and the first prize senior calf, Good Sort.

Merry Sempstress 110448, the dam of Merry Monarch and her full sister, Lady



Courtesy University of Purdue, LaFayette, Ind.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Four International Prizewinners, all by Lavender Sultan, reading from Left to Right: Warden, Sultan Selim, Bapton Buddy and Merry Monarch*

calf at the last International, and has at foot a heifer one of the most promising in the herd.

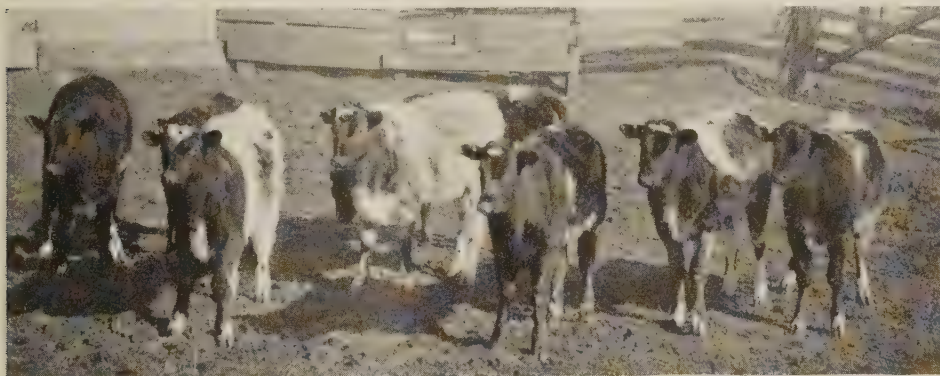
Later in the year 1911 Dean Skinner purchased Lavender's Angelina 2d 95396, a daughter of the Willis bred bull Bapton Coronet. She is rather more beefy in conformation than Mina Flower, but of medium scale, a light roan and a very breedy sort. She has produced several

Secret B, of the Cruickshank Secret tribe were sired by Royal Peer, a Marr Roan Lady. While the breeding of these cows is very similar to that of Lavender Sultan, the results of mating them with him have been entirely satisfactory and seem to indicate the value of line breeding where the individuals are good.

Later Pearl Missie 179223, a daughter of Marr's Gloster, and of the Missie tribe, was secured. She is a splendid producer. The latest addition to the herd is Delight 180670, a white daughter of Saranac and descending from imp. Eliza 18th. As a calf she was shown by her breeders, J. G. Robbins & Sons. Her first calf, a bull, Lavender Light by Lavender Sultan, is at the head of the herd of T. A. Russel in Ontario.

Lavender Sultan 354171, the sire of Merry Monarch and all of the first prize Shorthorn steers at the International and most of the young cows on Purdue Farm was sired by Victor Sultan, extensively used in the herd of James E. Silverthorn, Victor Sultan being a grandson of Whitehall Sultan. The dam, Lavender L, was sired by Royal Peer, a son of imp. Scottish Peer. Lavender Sultan has proven to be a very prepotent sire as demonstrated by the character of the winning steers and the females by him which have been retained in the herd. He combines scale, quality and bold masculinity.

Our breeding cattle are kept under conditions such as any good breeder



Courtesy University of Purdue, LaFayette, Ind.

*Young Calves by Lavender Sultan*

exception of one heifer, were sired by Lavender Sultan and the cow is now in calf to him.

When this cow was brought to Purdue she had a white heifer calf at her side, Mina Maid by Golden Dale a son of Avondale. Like her dam she is a

good heifers, some good show steers including Sultan Selim, the first prize senior yearling and the champion Shorthorn steer at Chicago last December. When this cow was bought she was in calf to Lavender's Bud 2d. The heifer from this mating Angelina 4th, though



may have. In summer advantage is taken of well shaded blue grass pastures, with spring water, but in winter the cows and heifers are kept in lots with open sheds as the only shelter.

while cows with calves at foot get in addition a light grain ration of equal parts of oats and corn. Clover and alfalfa hays are used whenever available. Our cows are separated into two lots,

in the winter so as to have them at hand where we can give them better attention. Spring calves run with their dams throughout the summer on pasture. Heifers calved in the fall nurse their dams until about nine months old. They are not allowed to run with the cows during the winter but are kept in box stalls and turned in to nurse twice a day and the cows stripped out. We start feeding a little grain as soon as the calves will take it, using a mixture of ground oats with a little cracked corn and oil meal; clover or alfalfa hay is also given to the calves as soon as they will eat.

Heifer calves dropped in the fall are turned to grass with the dams about May first and later, about July first, the cows are taken away from them to another pasture. The calves are left on pasture as long as weather will permit. During the next winter they are given all the silage and dry roughage they will eat and light grain ration in addition.

In winter Lavender Sultan is turned in the lot with the cows every day in all kinds of weather for exercise. In summer he is kept up in the day time but turned out at night. He is fed no corn and just sufficient grain to keep him in good condition, but gets all the silage he will eat, as long as we have it, along with clover hay, ground oats and a little oil meal.

While our breeding herd is maintained just as cheaply as possible and under conditions that might be equalled or excelled on any livestock farm in the corn-belt, credit must be given to the constant personal attention of an excellent and experienced man who has spent the greater part of his life with cattle, as well as to any practical suggestion of science that can be applied to the feeding, care and management of a herd of pure-bred cattle.



Courtesy University of Purdue, LaFayette, Ind.

*Lavender Sultan, Sire of the International Champion Steer, Merry Monarch, and All of the First Prize Shorthorn Steers Shown by the University*

Dry cows due to calve in the spring get no grain whatever but are fed all the corn, silage and oat straw they will eat with a little corn fodder once a day,

one bred to drop calves in September and October and the other to calve after the first of January. As a rule we prefer to have heifers drop their first calves

## Shorthorn Progress and Promotion

By W. C. McGavock

Mt. Pulaski, Ill.

During the years just passed in which several wonderful inventions that not long since seemed impossible of achievement have come into general use, breed associations have also been making progress. As it must ever be, some are forging forward more rapidly than others but those that are inclined to lag are being lashed into the advancing column by some of our agricultural journals setting forth the fact that the business of a breed association is not merely that of recording animals and maintaining the purity of the records. Important as is this work it is contended that the general promotion of a breed, which means advertising it and pushing its distribution into new fields as well as taking care of and stimulating the interests of the smaller breeder and others unable to take care of themselves in the old ones, is a work of equal importance and absolutely essential to the best development of a breed. In a re-

cent issue of The Breeder's Gazette there appeared an article by the president of the National Association of one of the dairy breeds. He therein enumerated the various departments maintained by his association, how each had its head working in harmony with the president and reporting regularly to him. Great things have thereby been accomplished and brought to pass. How different this splendid system from the old idea of a former secretary of one of the beef breed associations that a record association is purely for the recording of animals and that promotion of every kind should be outside the office of the secretary. Great and good men though they were, this was probably the almost unanimous opinion of the secretaries of the various associations of a quarter of

a century ago. It is likely that no breed association has made such rapid strides during this time as has the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association and none among the beef breeds can approach it for modern methods and enterprise. It is remarkable that what was at one time the most non-progressive of them all not even having transfers of ownership and failing to recognize that it was just as essential that a cow be assigned a record number as that a bull should possess one, is now setting the pace in beef breed association affairs, guaranteeing to all breeders of Shorthorns the greatest possible results. Prominent among these latter day evidences of progress I would mention this great magazine THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA, printed in a magnificent manner, beautifully illustrated, ably edited with contributions from leaders in the Shorthorn realm, going out quarterly to forty thousand breeders and others



interested to tell the story of the superiority of the Shorthorn. Like salvation it is offered without money and without price and the gospel that it advocates is the redemption of our soil through the Shorthorn cow the greatest known producer of the all important essentials to our existence, beef and milk. It is in a class by itself so far as an organ of the beef breeds is concerned inspiring breeders to better efforts and persuading those not already converted to the fold to become members of it. Other associations have fieldmen to a very limited extent but the American Shorthorn Association has them it seems everywhere and there is nothing along this line to compare to their force of fieldmen. No matter where you may be located if you have anything to sell or anything you desire to purchase there is a fieldman ready for you and at your service. Thousands of cattle have been sold through the fieldmen and the information they have been constantly collecting during the past few years. The owners of these cattle would likely have been better off financially had they have kept them since they are worth so much more now than than they ever were before, as described so graphically by Col. Carey M. Jones in a recent issue of your journal. This, however, is no fault of the fieldman. He accomplished and is still doing the task assigned him producing wonderful results for the breeders of this country. The fieldman idea I think was born with the establishment of the American Royal and International shows and the sales of cattle under the auspices of the association at these expositions. He was rendered necessary by the association taking upon itself other work than recording cattle. Mr. B. O. Cowan, although distinguished as assistant secretary for a number of years, was, I should say, the first Shorthorn fieldman. A good one he was, too, possessing a remarkable fund of information concerning pedigrees and the breed and the relator of "The White Heifer that Traveled," one of the best

stories I ever heard. Mr. Cowan in his California home still pondering over Shorthorn affairs might work his mythology again and bring forth something like unto this story. I wish he would and may he live long to further brighten the pages of Shorthorn history. Not only was the late Senator Harris, the great breeder and statesman, a pioneer in the introduction and advocacy of Scotch cattle, but he was one time a member of the field force of this association. It must therefore ever be an honor to work in this capacity for the improvement and advancement of the breed. Those who were fortunate enough to hear Senator Harris in his talks and addresses on matters pertaining to the Shorthorn, know how he enobled this vocation and set a standard for correct statements and high ideals that should always be observed. Today the editor of this magazine is also one of the workers in the field. I observed recently that a newspaper in reporting a public sale commented upon the very efficient work of Frank D. Tomson, regretting that he was not triplets in order that he might do more of it. I entertain no other idea than that nature has been generous with Mr. Tomson. Coming of a race that has produced great cattlemen and sharing bounteously in this splendid heritage, he is also artist, orator and writer. He maintains dignity, dispenses wisdom and carries conviction on Shorthorn subjects in an outstanding manner. There may have been triplets but I never heard of them that have accomplished so much. Mr. Tomson has had wide experience, having been fieldman for some other big institutions, and as before stated, was so richly endowed by nature that he has made good wherever his lot has been cast.

By virtue of the splendid style, superbly set legs, lordly carriage and unequal finish that have ever distinguished the Shorthorn, he has been called the aristocrat of the cattle breeding world

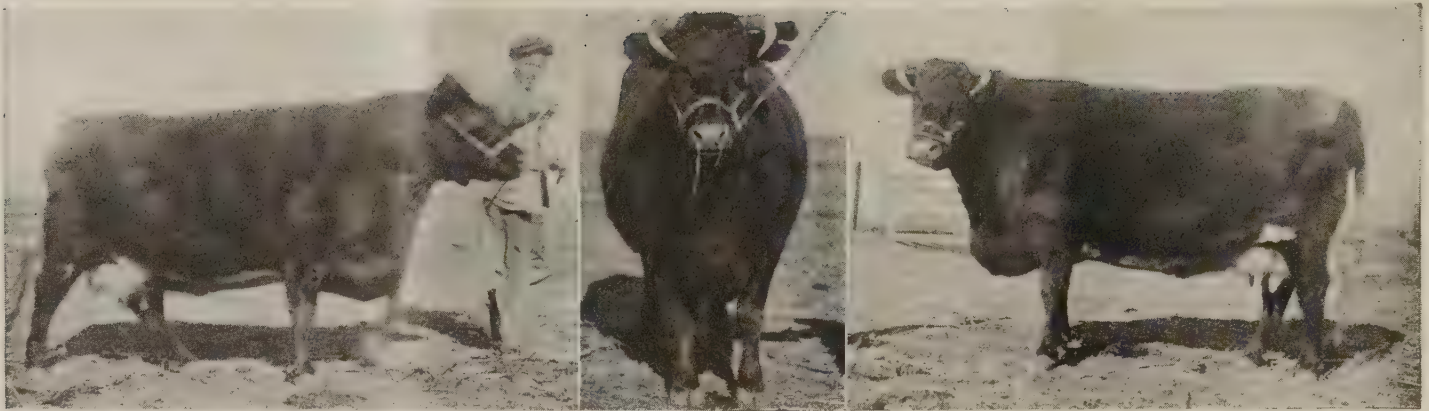
and right well he justifies it. However, the administration of association affairs is thoroughly democratic and there are no idlers there to be supported at the expense of the association. The secretary, Mr. Harding, a born leader, with high ideals, is himself a fieldman. A year or so ago I asked him if he liked to live in Chicago as well as Waukesha, and he replied, "I do not know, I have not been in Chicago much since I became secretary but on the road most of the time." It matters not whether in his office at Chicago, attending a sale, filling an order for the Argentine, or looking out for other new fields, Mr. Harding is always on the job, advancing the interests of the Shorthorn. Has the office work and recording system suffered by this outside promotion? I should say not. Two of the most important steps ever taken for the betterment of the records, viz., the assigning of numbers to cows and the establishment of the transfer system, were made since the advent of the fieldman and this wonderful promotion within the association. These two changes alone render the records vastly more valuable and superior to what they were twenty-five years ago. The immense amount of money being contributed annually to the fairs and shows to the encouragement of the exhibition of the best of the breed is staggering and bewildering in its vastness. It is well known to all and I refrain from commenting thereon except to add that an association could do nothing else with large sums of money that would so redound to the benefit of all interested in the breed. In line with the progressive policy and splendid liberality of the association is the National Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale held at Chicago in February. Just think about it and comprehend it if you can, \$8,000 in cash prizes being offered at a show and sale. Verily the world doth move and surely the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association keeps pace with the procession.



Photo by Risk

*The Get of Sire Class, National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.*





Courtesy University of California, Davis, Cal.

Photo by Robt. Jones

*Glenbrook's Marvel Dam of the Grand Champion Steer at the International, Chicago 1916, which was by a Hereford Bull. Her Next Calf, California Marvel, by a Registered Shorthorn Sire, was Grand Champion at the Pacific International, 1917. She is now Nursing Another Calf by the Same Sire that is Regarded a Most Promising Candidate.*

## Ideals and Possibilities By W. S. Guilford

Butte City, Cal.

About twenty-five years ago Dean C. F. Curtiss of the Iowa Agricultural College talked to a farmers' institute gathering at the court house in Storm Lake, Iowa. Some of the grammar school class attended. The dean talked about ideals and agricultural possibilities.

I had begun to study the pictures in *The Breeder's Gazette* before I could read the type and later Dean Curtiss made me realize that the picture of the Shorthorn bull, St. Valentine, published in *The Gazette*, was my ideal of an animal. I can see that picture as plainly now as though it was before me—the symmetrical outline, strong bone, well-set legs and lordly, confident carriage and bearing of this aristocrat. I had a large picture of this bull and of many other good Shorthorns taken from the news column and advertisements of *The Gazette*. The walls of my room were covered with them. I wonder how many other boys and girls have had their ideals formed and their life work determined by Dean Curtiss and the pictures in *The Gazette*.

As long as I can remember I have wanted to own some good Shorthorn cattle and now this desire has been gratified. My partner, W. P. Dwyer, and I have at Butte City Ranch a herd that we are endeavoring to make a credit to the breed. We have a grandson of Choice Goods, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan, a white calf that looks like the pictures, a lot of thick-meated red and roan calves, a cow with a head like Mary Abbotsburn and a collection of cows that are regular producers of good calves—a source of both pleasure and profit.

I doubt if anyone ever got more satisfaction from a herd of Shorthorns than I do. This is Sunday. I have been in the woods and pasture all afternoon with the cows and calves. Everywhere I turn there is a beautiful picture that could it be reproduced would be worthy a place in any gallery. Each group has

a background of oak and sycamore and native shrubs, a bright California winter sky overhead and an atmosphere of contentment and peace that pervades everything. There are all too few hours like this in a lifetime. It is good to be able to enjoy them.

There is evidence that the cattle are pleased with themselves and their surroundings. There are many kinds of grass and many kinds of "browse" in this Sacramento River bottom pasture which with alfalfa hay, corn silage and grain, as needed, and plenty of exercise brings about rational and satisfactory development.

California is a great livestock state. Big men like H. A. Jastro, Miller & Lux, Governor Stanford, the Howards, the Glides, the Murphys, A. W. Foster, C. N. Hawkins, "Tom" Gibson and scores of others have done or are doing big things in a big way. Yet when the possibilities of the rich valleys of the state are inventoried from the standpoint of real, intensive agriculture, it is found that the industry is very much in its infancy. Many thousand more good cattle and hogs and sheep can be and will be produced. Water for irrigation is being supplied to large areas of fertile land. This is multiplying its producing ability.

One company with which I am connected has been interested in the development of nearly 150,000 acres of Sacramento valley land. On a block of about 20,000 acres of this tract which comprised three "camps" of a former big grain ranch there are over 400 prosperous families owning twenty to two hundred acres each. Just a few years ago there was not a school nor a cow nor a sheep nor a hog on this area. Now there are six school buildings costing from \$8,000 to \$15,000 which serve as community centers and the livestock numbers many hundreds. This transformation has taken only six or seven years. There are many more commun-

ities like this and in them are prospective purchasers of hundreds of pure-bred animals of all breeds.

The Shorthorn situation in California as I see it is in fine shape. The state Shorthorn association is an active organization conservatively directed by some of the best men in the business.

Many good bulls are required annually on the large and small range areas. Many dairymen use Shorthorn bulls and the number of pure-bred herds is increasing rapidly.

Last year a calf from a registered Shorthorn cow raised in the Sacramento valley was the grand champion steer at the International at Chicago. The next calf out of the same cow but sired by a pure-bred Shorthorn bull is coming on in a way that gives Prof. Gordon H. True and Alex McDonald promise of another champion. A picture of this calf taken at a year old and one of his week-old brother, a calf of the same sort, appeared in the January number of this magazine.

Shorthorn breeding in California is a fine business to be in with a high-class lot of men for associates, and the country—you've heard of the country before.

### Where Credit Is Due

On the western ranches there is constant need of maintaining size and fleshing quality in the cattle, and the breed that is universally recognized as providing both size and fleshing quality is the Shorthorn. The only feature that the Shorthorn seems to lack is the definite color mark, and for this reason thousands upon thousands of steers go on all of the leading markets every year, carrying a large percentage of Shorthorn blood and deriving their quality and scale from the Shorthorn breed, yet with the markings of another breed more in evidence. This doesn't deceive the experienced cattlemen, but the inexperienced are often misled and give credit where credit is not due.



# When Dreams Come True By Frank D. Tomson

"Where are you boys goin, with them calves?" asked the farmer as he drew up in the road beside a team and spring wagon driven by two bright-eyed boys. The wagon contained a crate in which were caged two heifer calves, a red and a roan.

"Why, we are taking them home. Our Uncle has been writing to us about them and said if we would agree to pay half of their value he would ship them to us and we could start a herd of our own. You know Uncle Howard has full-blood cattle and he keeps them registered. So we wrote him to send us the calves and we would do our best."

"What do you have to pay him for such calves?"

"Why we have to give him one hundred dollars apiece."

"Well for the love of Mike! One hundred dollars apiece for them little calves!"

"Yes, you see they are registered and well-bred and he sells them sometimes for four hundred to five hundred dollars."

"Yes boys, maybe he does, but you'll never see the day that you'll get your money back on them calves."

"Anyhow we know Uncle Howard does, because we have been there and we think we can too if we take care of them like he does. And father's going to let us have all the feed we need and he is going to help us if we need him."

"Well, I wish you luck, boys, but it is an awful price to pay for calves. Why I sold ten last week and only got twenty-one dollars apiece for them and I thought I was robbin' the man."

"But you see yours are different. They aren't full-bloods like these and they aren't worth so much."

"Aw shucks, this full-blood business, there's nothin' to that only a lot of foolishness."

"Yes, but we think there is because Uncle Howard has two farms now and he didn't have much money when he began farming, but he has always kept full-blood cattle and he says he can't raise them fast enough. The buyers come to see him from a long ways off, and father says he knows it is a good business. Anyhow we are going to take good care of these calves and if we want to sell them after a while we know Uncle Howard will help us if we need him."

"Well, I expect your calves are gettin' anxious to be unloaded so I'll drive on. Good luck to you!" And the cynical farmer drove on down the road.

As the boys journeyed on homeward with their calves they talked about what the farmer had said. They agreed that if the farmer sold his calves for twenty-one dollars that was all they were worth, for they knew he didn't take very good care of his stock anyway.

When they arrived at the farm their father helped them back the wagon to an unloading chute and the end of the

crate was opened and the calves were let down the incline. They were rather gaunt from shipment, but the father quickly observed that they were well-formed and had quality. He advised the boys to let them nurse two of the cows then in milk and to see that they were fed regularly.

Many an hour these boys put in caring for their calves, and the way they filled out and grew was a delight to see. The boys had no doubt that Uncle Howard had given them a good bargain, and they became more and more attached to the calves as the months went by.

When the calves were past a year old a letter came from Uncle Howard, saying that he had a buyer who would take them if they cared to part with them, but upon the advice of their father the

young men are taking a small drove of cattle slowly along the road and the same farmer happens along just as he did a dozen years before.

"Takin' off some of your cattle?" he asks.

"Yes, we sold fifteen to a Colorado buyer."

"Gosh, you're shippin' him some nice ones?"

"Yes, he picked good ones, but we could spare them and he was willing to pay the price."

"Tain't none of my business, but I would just like to know about what you got for them."

"He paid us an average of \$575 a head for these and we are keeping several calves to ship to him later at \$400 apiece."

"Jimminy crickets, you don't get nothin' for these cattle, do you? Why, say, I remember when you boys took your first calves home about ten or twelve years ago. Ain't you the same boys that had the two calves in the crate?"

They remembered well and said: "Yes, we are, and don't you remember how you made fun of us because we had agreed to pay \$100 apiece for those calves? These have nearly all descended from those two calves."

"Well, boys, you've done mighty well, and all I got to say is that if I was a young fellow I would start in different and I would take better care of my cattle. The trouble with me is I have always tried to buy them too cheap and then I expect I didn't feed them enough. There was a time when we could make money doing that, but we can't any more, the way land has gone up and feed and labor and everything else."

"I'm glad you boys have done so well, and I want to tell you somethin' else. It's been a great thing for this part of the country to have a herd like yours in it. I have thought a good many times about you boys and what I said to you the day you were bringing the calves home, and somehow I felt after I left you that day that, though you were just little shavers, you had the right idea about the cattle business."

And with an expression akin to sadness the farmer drove slowly on down the road.

## Efforts That Pay

Pure-bred stock should have the benefit of pure-bred methods. It isn't profitable to raise cattle for the purpose of determining the extent of their endurance. The profit is derived from the gains made from the food consumed. In other words, it is a method of selling forage and grains at a high price and keeping up the fertility of the land at the same time. Many a man, through the use of pure-bred Shorthorns, sells his grain and feed from 200 percent to 1000 percent higher than the man with the ordinary stock.



Courtesy John Regier, Whitewater, Kan.

## Valuable Products on a Kansas Farm

boys wrote back that they had decided to keep them and start a herd of their own. Then a letter came from Uncle Howard encouraging them in their decision, saying that when they needed a bull to let him know and he would ship them a calf of the breeding and type that would best serve their purpose.

It must be quite evident to the reader that there were here present the elements for the building of a herd, that two livestock improvers were here in the making. The necessary enthusiasm had been kindled. A definite purpose was taking shape. It was the beginning of a period of years in which dreams come true and hopes are realized—years of deepening interest; a basic period on which subsequent successes are built.

Let us bridge over a few years.

We are again at the point in the road where this story began. Two sturdy



# Milking Shorthorns in Action

By F. J. Curtin

Dalton, Mass.

Milking Shorthorns are dual-purpose cattle noted for their milk and beef qualities. As persistent producers of a high average volume of milk they compare most favorably with the dairy breeds. Their ability to fatten when dry into a prime beef carcass is unquestioned. Their fecundity and their ability to consume farm roughages to the greatest advantage place them on a plane far above the average cattle. By measure of these virtues, Milking Shorthorns are today returning the greatest net profits on American and English farms. This last fact is most thoroughly demonstrated by the United States Department of Agriculture's investigation of over 500 farms, which showed that farms keeping dual-purpose cattle made the most money.

To arrive at an intelligent appreciation of the Milking Shorthorn it is necessary to know what the dairy breeds have accomplished in the way of official records, so that a just comparison may be made.

Up to July 31, 1916, the Register of Merit Department of the American Jersey Cattle Club had accepted the year's records of 6,146 cows of all ages. The average production per cow was 7,816 lbs. of milk and 418 lbs. of butterfat.

There were entered in the Advanced Registry of the American Guernsey Cattle Club up to September, 1916, 5,081 cows of all ages, whose average yearly production was 8,846 lbs. of milk and 441 lbs. of butterfat.

The Advanced Registry of the American Ayrshire Association up to September, 1916, had entered 2,186 cows of all ages, with yearly average records of 9,447 lbs. of milk and 372.9 lbs. of butterfat.

The Holstein-Friesian Association had up to August, 1916, accepted the records of 2,742 cows of all ages whose average production was 14,619 lbs. of milk and 504 lbs. of butterfat.

The 412 Milking Shorthorns of all ages so far entered in the Register of Merit of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association averaged 8,823.94 lbs. of milk and 330.7 lbs. of butterfat.

There entered the Register of Merit of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association last year 181 cows and heifers, many with records better than 10,000 lbs. Information from the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association shows that this year there is a very material increase in Register of Merit entries over last year. The British Milking Shorthorn Society has reported that in their recording year just ended, over 200 cows entered their Register of Merit with records better than 8,000 lbs., 32 made over 10,000 lbs. and there was a top of nearly 14,000 lbs. A Canadian cow has made over 18,000 lbs. of milk and 700 lbs. of butterfat on official test. One of the best herds of Milking Shorthorns in this country has made 85 records better than 8,000 lbs., with a top record of nearly 18,000 lbs. of milk and more than 600 lbs. of fat. A Minnesota Milking Shorthorn has made over 17,000 lbs. of milk and the highest score in a contest with 700 cows of all dairy breeds competing.

The Ontario Agricultural College herd average in 1917 was 8,812 lbs. of milk and 366 lbs. of fat.

The Irish Shorthorn Breeders' Association Register of Dairy Cattle included up to 1917 2,673 cows of all ages, of which

478 made between 5,000 and 6,000 lbs. of milk.

1,601 made between 6,000 and 8,000 lbs. of milk.

488 made between 8,000 and 10,000 lbs. of milk.

106 made over 10,000 lbs. of milk.

Those making below 6,000 were all prior to 1912, in which year the Standard for Registration was raised from 5,000 to 6,000 lbs. for each lactation period.

From these records it will be seen that the production of the Milking Shorthorn compares most favorably with that of the dairy breeds from the point of view of either fat or milk, especially when it is considered that these records are being made on practical farms where a living must be made from cattle, and not on farms where cows are kept only to produce forced records, which records are not in the true sense good, average records. The Milking Shorthorn records have been made by cows on ordinary farm feeds, that were not forced and who have produced calves yearly. There are many Milking Shorthorn cows with cumulative records averaging over 10,000 lbs. for upwards of 10 years and who have also in that time produced 10 living calves. Indeed, there is the record of one cow, Strawberry, who produced an average of better than 10,500 lbs. per annum for over 15 years and who produced well and bred regularly until 27 years of age. This instance does not eclipse by a very great margin the records of many other famous producers, all of whom have likewise given birth to calves regularly every year.

Official testing has, unfortunately, been conducted for only a few years with Milking Shorthorns, but interesting facts are already obtainable. Nearly 100 bulls have daughters in the Register of Merit,



Courtesy Flintstone Farm, Dalton, Mass.

Group of Milking Shorthorn Cows; Reading from Left to Right: Kenduskeag Girl, 7,566 lbs. Milk with First Calf, imp. Rosette Lassie, 8,006.6 lbs. Milk with Second Calf, Maid of Glenside, 7,368 lbs. Milk with First Calf, 1,920.8 lbs. Milk in One Month with Third Calf and Red Rose Milking over Fifty lbs. Daily. Note the Combined Beef and Milk Characteristics.



the highest having 30 daughters. Unquestionably, with the knowledge gained by testing, greater progress in developing the Milking Shorthorn will be made and it is a question of but a very little time when Milking Shorthorn records will be still more favorable. In comparison, considering the time the different breeds have been tested, the records of the Milking Shorthorn are on the average better than the dairy records were at their beginning. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that when Milking Shorthorns have been tested as long as the dairy breeds, their records will equal if not excel those of the latter. Shorthorn records are being made by cows weighing from 1,300 to 1,800 lbs. who when dry fatten rapidly into a prime carcass, which if occasion demands that realization be made that way, will command the top market prices, because Shorthorn beef always has been and always will be the prime of beef. This is a point the dairy breeds have not taken advantage of.

It is interesting to note in connection with Shorthorn records that the breed has been actively opposed by one of our leading dairy papers, yet in their columns on cow test work there have three times in three consecutive weeks appeared notices crediting Milking Shorthorn herds with being the most profitable.

Many critics of the dual-purpose cow have said an animal could not be both a milk and a beef animal. Surely the official figures here presented show that the Milking Shorthorn compares most favorably with the dairy breeds as a milk producer. As an instance of their fleshing abilities may be cited: Two steers from Register of Merit Milking Shorthorn cows sired by bulls from Register of Merit Milking Shorthorn cows who were shown in an open class at the Wisconsin State Fair last year, where they stood 2d and 3d and repeated their performance at the Minnesota State Fair. These steers weighed better than 1,000 lbs. each at 12 months of age and were prime "Baby Beef" of a breed that at all times commands highest market prices. Lately, when beef prices have been soaring, eyes have been expectantly turned towards the Argentine, looking for large shipments of beef with a view to lowering prices. It is perhaps not generally known that to produce this beef the Argentines have bought bulls in England from Milking Shorthorn cows, paying in the case of one bull, whose dam was a 10,300 lb. London Dairy Show winner, the neat sum of nearly \$15,000, many others have sold for over \$5,000.

It is natural that in these days of extremely high grain prices that farmers should wish to grow their animals as far as possible on the farm roughages with little grain, which is too sorely needed for human consumption. The ability to consume these roughages and thrive satisfactorily is a pre-eminent characteristic of the Shorthorn. This cannot be more convincingly demonstrated than by the practice of that great mass of cornbelt cattle feeders,

who will invariably pay a premium for choice Shorthorn steers, simply because they can utilize feeds to the greatest advantage.

The use of a Milking Shorthorn sire on a grade herd, be it Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire or Holstein, is most marked. The Milking Shorthorn imparts great thickness to these animals and does not in the least detract from their milking qualities. The increased value of calves from such a mating is great, for show-

of profitable beef raising; nor does dairying seem to pay under present conditions. The Milking Shorthorn points a way out of both difficulties. A few cows can be kept and milked, returning a monthly check. The calves can be grown into beef on a minimum of grain and little labor. They will also furnish a market for the farm roughages and produce the manure so necessary for the well being of the farm. This method of management is one generally adopted



Courtesy The Otis Herd, Willoughby, Ohio

Photo by Strohmeyer

*Imp. Bright Lily, Milk Record 10,240 lbs., Weight 1,800 lbs. International Winner, Has Eight Half Sisters with Records over 10,000 lbs.*

ing as they will a fleshier tendency than those of the dairy bred calves, they will command a higher market price. These Milking Shorthorn grades are hardier and will have a greater capacity for roughage consumption, thriving better and more economically than the dairy animal from which they originated.

Prolificacy is an inherent characteristic of the Shorthorn. Never in the discussions of groups of Shorthorn breeders are any questions raised as to fecundity, as is so often the case with the dairy breeds. The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association is registering over 100,000 animals a year. Instances have been here cited of cows making large annual records and always giving birth to a live, vigorous calf. Successful dairying is dependent on the cow's normal annual freshening. This is a great point with the Shorthorns. Their ruggedness and strength enable them to breed readily and carry a calf every year. Another point necessary for profitable dairying is heavy, vigorous calves that are in good demand. Milking Shorthorn calves are. They are not discriminated against as feeders and always command higher prices than dairy bred calves.

Farm management surveys have shown the absolute need of diversification if the greatest profits are to be made. This fact and the value of eastern land within reach of such an enormous population seemingly precludes the possibility

through the middle west and is proving most satisfactory and profitable.

A prejudice has unfortunately been created against Milking Shorthorns by a few unscrupulous or ignorant dealers who have sold as Milking Shorthorns cows that failed to milk well. There are strictly beef type and the milking type Shorthorn; the latter in main descended from cattle bred by Thomas Bates in England in the early eighteenth century. An interesting fact about Bates cattle is that cows of this breeding sold, in 1813, at a sale known to history as the New York Mills Sale, up to the enormous sum of \$40,000; many sold over \$20,000.

In purchasing Milking Shorthorns, care should be taken to inquire whether the herd is milked and records kept. Preference should be given Register of Merit stock or from Register of Merit dams, if the greatest success is to be attained with them.

An enduring prosperity is assured Shorthorns, backed as they are by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, or W. Arthur Simpson, Lyndonville, Vt., the Secretary of the Milking Shorthorn Club of America and of the New England Shorthorn Breeders' Association, will gladly give one interested any information in their power and also send out the interesting literature they have in their offices.



# A Study of the Prize Winners

## INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION AWARDS 1916

Award.	Name.	Sire.	Age.	Name of Dam.	Age.	Breeder.	Exhibitor.
<b>Aged Bulls.</b>							
1	Burnbrae Sultan 385228	Superb Sultan	1	Winifred 3d	7	Robert Miller	A. F. & G. Auld.
2	Pride of Albion 352820	Shenstone Albino	5	Imp. Rosewood Pride	9	Carpenter & Ross	F. R. Edwards.
3	Silver Knight 388261	Good Knight	2	Diamond Lass 5th	5	J. F. Prather	J. F. Prather.
4	Woodlawn Villager 409698	Villager	7	Ruby of Pine Grove 9th	7	D. R. Hanna	Theo. Martin.
<b>Bull, 2 Yrs., Under 3 Yrs.</b>							
1	Maxwalton Pride 2d 410278	Maxwalton Renown	2	Imp. Rosewood Pride	9	Carpenter & Ross	Carpenter & Ross.
2	Maxwalton Commander 406947	Avondale	8	Imp. Roan Lady 36th	4	Carpenter & Ross	F. A. Gillespie & Sons.
3	Lespedeza Sultan 406929	Sultan Stamp	3	Victoria 3d	2	Anoka Farms	Lespedeza Farm.
4	Parkdale Baron 410363	Cumberland's Best	5	Lavender Goods	3	Bellows Bros.	Bellows Bros.
<b>Senior Yearling Bull.</b>							
1	Village Supreme 423865	Sultan Supreme	3	Village Clara	3	Bellows Bros.	Bellows Bros.
2	O. K. 437588	Augustine	3	Lady Fragrant 5th	2	Owen Kane	I. M. Forbes & Son.
3	Violet's Dale 424602	Whitehall Rosedale	5	Violet Goods	8	H. Rees & Sons	H. Rees & Sons.
4	Parkdale Rex 424166	Sultan Supreme	2	Flynn Farm Missie	7	Bellows Bros.	Bellows Bros.
<b>Junior Yearling Bull.</b>							
1	Type's Model 429408	Cumberland Type	2	Roan Smississippi	2	C. A. Saunders	W. J. Hill.
2	Royal Pride 446973	Village Pride	4	Lady Bampton	2	Rapp Bros.	Rapp Bros.
3	Fair Acres Diamond 438554	Fair Acres Gloster	2	Fair Acres Diana	2	J. A. Kilgour	J. A. Kilgour.
4	Golden Goods 430590	Superb Goods	6	Golden Sunray 3d	9	E. J. Thompson	E. J. Thompson & Son.
<b>Senior Bull Calf.</b>							
1	Western Star 471555	Second Thought	2	Pansy Blossom	7	The Allen Cattle Co.	The Allen Cattle Co.
2	Good Stamp 474340	Sultan Stamp	5	Sayer's Rose	6	Anoka Farms	Anoka Farms.
3	Gainford Marshal 476630	Gainford Champion	2	Red Butterfly	3	C. L. McClellan	C. L. McClellan.
4	Villager's Diamond 476744	Villager	9	Sultana's Secret	5	Uppermill Farm	Uppermill Farm.
<b>Junior Bull Calf.</b>							
1	King Baron 495053	Parkdale Baron	2	Juno of Woodhill 3d	7	Bellows Bros.	Bellows Bros.
2	Marquis Again 516424	Gainford Marquis	6	Missie May 2d	6	J. A. Watt	H. G. Bowers.
3	Village Valentine 488724	Villager	9	Matilda 3d	3	Weaver & Garden	H. G. Bowers.
4	Maxwalton Gladiator 496410	Revolution	3	Hellow Girl	10	Carpenter & Ross	Carpenter & Ross.
<b>Get of Sire.</b>							
1	Avondale 245144	Whitehall Sultan	4	Imp. Avalanche 2d	3	E. S. Kelly	F. A. Gillespie & Sons.
2	Sultan Stamp 334974	Whitehall Sultan	9	Imp. Rachel's Daughter	8	F. W. Harding	Anoka Farms.
3	Double Dale 337156	Avondale	4	Maxwalton Rosewood	2	Carpenter & Ross	Owen Kane.
4	Villager 295884	Village Beau	2	Rosy Cloud	2	C. H. Jolliffe	Uppermill Farm.
<b>Aged Cows.</b>							
1	Maxwalton Roan Lady 127525	El Sabio	5	Barrington of Erie 5th	12	D. J. Green	F. A. Gillespie & Sons.
2	Maxwalton Mina 8th 176765	Avondale	7	Maxwalton Mina 2d	5	Carpenter & Ross	Carpenter & Ross.
3	Maxwalton Rosebud 132518	Avondale	7	Imp. Roan Rosebud	4	Carpenter & Ross	Carpenter & Ross.
4	Maxwalton Queen 127524	Avondale	6	Highland Queen	8	Carpenter & Ross	Carpenter & Ross.
<b>Heifer 2 Yrs., Under 3 Yrs.</b>							
1	Fair Gift 182698	Good Count	4	Gift of Albion	2	J. W. McDermott	Lespedeza Farm.
2	Countess 16th 514416	Lyn Hero	3	Countess 11th	7	J. G. Thomson	F. A. Gillespie & Sons.
3	Bonnie Belle 14th 180802	Fair Acres Sultan	3	Knight's Bonnie	6	J. A. Kilgour	F. Toyne & Son.
4	Lady Violet 7th 180078	Ruberta's Goods	5	Lady Violet 3d	6	H. Rees & Sons	H. Rees & Sons.
<b>Senior Yearling Heifer.</b>							
1	Queen Elizabeth 514430	Bandsman Commander	1	Cecilia Lady	2	A. F. & G. Auld	A. F. & G. Auld.
2	Lucile 199705	Saranac	3	Scottish Sowerby	2	J. G. Robbins & Sons	F. A. Gillespie & Sons.
3	Collynie Best 199377	Sultana Mine	6	Bampton Leaflet	7	Carpenter & Carpenter	Carpenter & Ross.
4	Lespedeza Rosebud 203184	Frederick	2	Imperial Rose	1	Lespedeza Farm	Lespedeza Farm.
<b>Junior Yearling Heifer.</b>							
1	Lady Dorothy 526415	Hoar Frost	3	Countess 6th	8	J. D. Willis	Carpenter & Ross.
2	Viola 214958	Maxwalton Pride	3	Juliet	12	John Gunsett & Son	W. C. Rosenberger.
3	Village Venus 2d 199757	Villager	8	Golden Venus 11th	6	Uppermill Farm	W. W. Washburn.
4	Lenora Goods 466313	Ruberta's Goods	8	Aurora	15	H. Rees & Sons	H. Rees & Sons.
<b>Senior Heifer Calf.</b>							
1	Britannia 514411	Bandsman Commander	2	Meadow Gipsy	4	A. F. & G. Auld	A. F. & G. Auld.
2	Lady Victoria 506940	Fairview Monarch	4	Choice Victoria	4	Purdy Bros.	Purdy Bros.
3	Divkte Susan 504766	Second Thought	2	Secret Susan	2	The Allen Cattle Co.	Allen Cattle Co.
4	Miss Lovely 506941	Fairview Monarch	4	Lovely Goods Miss	2	Purdy Bros.	Purdy Bros.
<b>Junior Heifer Calf.</b>							
1	Parkdale Victoria 8th 495054	Radium	3	Parkdale Victoria 2d	4	Bellows Bros.	Bellows Bros.
2	Villager's Graceful 2d 476752	Villager	9	Graceful Cumberland	2	Uppermill Farm	Uppermill Farm.
3	Clara 70th 471882	Radium	3	Clara 69th	2	Bellows Bros.	Bellows Bros.
4	Lovely Anoka 3d 494956	Edgecote White Eagle	3	Imp. Princess Beauty	2	Anoka Farms	Anoka Farms

## INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION AWARDS 1917

Award.	Name.	Sire.	Age.	Name of Dam.	Age.	Breeder.	Exhibitor.
<b>Aged Bulls.</b>							
1	Maxwalton Commander 406947	Avondale	8	Imp. Roan Lady 36th	5	Carpenter & Ross	F. A. Gillespie & Sons
2	Lespedeza Sultan 406929	Sultan Stamp	3	Victoria 3d	2	Anoka Farms	Lespedeza Farm
3	Revolution 388359	Avondale	8	Imp. Roan Rosebud 12th	4	Carpenter & Ross	Carpenter & Ross
4	King Cumberland 3d 424495	King Cumberland 2d	3	Lady Early Bird	5	H. H. Powell & Son	Powell & Sons
<b>Bull, 2 Yrs., Under 3 Yrs.</b>							
1	Imperial Mistletoe 423031	Imperial Gloster	4	Sweet Mistletoe	10	Lespedeza Farm	Lespedeza Farm
2	Field Marshal 487370	Bandsman's Commander	1	Belmar Wimple	7	A. F. & G. Auld	B. F. Hales
3	Senator 424614	Sultan Stamp	4	Lancaster Lady	2	F. W. Harding	Robt. R. Ward & Sons
4	O. K. 437588	Augustine	3	Lady Fragrant 5th	2	Owen Kane	I. M. Forbes & Son



Award.	Name.	Sire.	Age.	Name of Dam.	Age.	Breeder.	Exhibitor.
<b>Senior Yearling Bull.</b>							
1	Villager's Coronet 476743.....	Villager .....	9	Golden Venus 11th.....	7	Uppermill Farm .....	Uppermill Farm
2	Fair Sultan 494475.....	Fair Acres Sultan.....	5	Lady Douglas 4th.....	8	Bellows Bros. ....	E. J. Thompson & Son
3	Myale Champion 508288.....	Champion Goods .....	1	Myrie C.....	2	J. A. Kilgour.....	R. E. Watts & Sons
4	Mount Victoria Type 436235.....	Glorious Dale 2d.....	5	Darling Emma .....	6	Robt. Crain .....	Robt. Crain
<b>Junior Yearling Bull.</b>							
1	Sultan's Brace 491597.....	Lepedeza Sultan .....	2	Sweet Bracelet .....	7	Lepedeza Farm .....	Lepedeza Farm
2	Maxwalton Dover 496403.....	Revolution .....	2	Imp. Miss Dorothy.....	11	Carpenter & Ross.....	Carpenter & Ross
3	King Baron 495053.....	Parkdale Baron .....	2	Juno of Woodhill 3d.....	7	Bellows Bros. ....	Bellows Bros.
4	Sultan Lord 503927.....	Loamland Lad .....	3	Scientific Sultana .....	2	W. W. Washburn.....	W. C. Rosenberger
<b>Senior Bull Calf.</b>							
1	Sunrise 553908.....	Cornerstone .....	4	Simplicity 6th .....	4	S. G. Eliason.....	S. G. Eliason
2	Anoka Champion 555857.....	Sultan Stamp .....	6	Sayer's Rose .....	7	Anoka Farms .....	Anoka Farms
3	Royal Stamp 555856.....	Crystal Stamp .....	2	Clipper 9th .....	5	Anoka Farms .....	Anoka Farms
4	Dale Reliance 543357.....	Dale Clarion .....	3	Rosebud .....	8	W. E. Pritchard.....	H. Pritchard & Son
<b>Junior Bull Calf.</b>							
1	Fair Acre's Sultan Jr 596263.....	Fair Acres Sultan.....	6	Well'gton Amanda 11th	3	H. C. Lookabaugh.....	H. C. Lookabaugh
2	Dale Viscount 583934.....	Dale Clarion .....	3	Victoria Rose .....	8	W. E. Pritchard.....	H. Pritchard & Son
3	Sultan's Memory 576039.....	Lepedeza Sultan .....	3	Roan Lady 49th.....	2	Lepedeza Farm .....	Lepedeza Farm
4	Villager's King 576159.....	Villager .....	11	Graceful Cumberland...	3	Uppermill Farm .....	Uppermill Farm
<b>Get of Sire.</b>							
1	Sultan Stamp 334974.....	Whitehall Sultan .....	9	Imp. Rachel's Daughter	8	F. W. Harding.....	Anoka Farms
2	Avondale 245144.....	Whitehall Sultan .....	4	Imp. Avalanche 2d.....	3	E. S. Kelly.....	F. A. Gillespie & Sons
3	Villager 295884.....	Village Beau .....	2	Rosy Cloud .....	2	C. H. Jolliffe.....	Uppermill Farm
4	Fair Acres Sultan 354154.....	Whitehall Sultan .....	9	Snowbird .....	3	Frank Harding .....	H. C. Lookabaugh
<b>Aged Cows.</b>							
1	Maxwalton Queen 127524.....	Avondale .....	6	Highland Queen .....	7	Carpenter & Ross.....	B. F. Hales
2	Lavinia Cumberland 3d 180195.....	Cumberland's Best .....	2	Lavinia 2d .....	11	C. A. Saunders.....	F. A. Gillespie & Sons
3	Maxwalton Mina 8th 176765.....	Avondale .....	7	Maxwalton Mina 2d.....	4	Carpenter & Ross.....	Carpenter & Ross
4	Verbena of Oakdale 149617.....	Maxwalton Sultan .....	3	Salem Belle .....	5	Frank R. Edwards.....	Eben E. Jones
<b>Heifer, 2 Yrs., Under 3 Yrs.</b>							
1	Imp. Lady Dorothy 526415.....	Hoar Frost .....	3	Countess 6th .....	8	J. Deane Willis.....	Carpenter & Ross
2	Viola 214958.....	Maxwalton Pride .....	3	Juliette .....	12	John Gunsett & Son.....	W. C. Rosenberger
3	Lucile 199705.....	Saranac .....	3	Scottish Sowerby .....	2	J. G. Robbins & Sons.....	F. A. Gillespie & Sons
4	Hampton's Queen 505565.....	Royal Archer .....	2	Marshal's Glorietta .....	11	Michael Wagner .....	Frank R. Edwards
<b>Senior Yearling Heifer.</b>							
1	Lady Clara 9th 471771.....	Cornerstone .....	3	Lady Clara 4th.....	3	S. G. Eliason.....	S. G. Eliason
2	Violet Maid 8th 471773.....	Archer Sultan .....	6	Violet Maid 2d.....	8	S. G. Eliason.....	S. G. Eliason
3	Northcote Gipsy Maid 483040.....	Princely Sultan .....	4	Gipsy Maid 5th.....	4	Wm. Herkelmann .....	Wm. Herkelmann
4	Lustre's Lass 492923.....	Lord Avondale .....	2	Scottish Lustre .....	2	J. G. Robbins & Sons.....	Jackson & White
<b>Junior Yearling Heifer.</b>							
1	Parkdale Victoria 8th 495054.....	Radium .....	3	Parkdale Victoria 2d.....	5	Bellows Bros. ....	Bellows Bros.
2	Duchess of Gloster 80th 515379.....	Gainford Marquis .....	6	78th Duchess of Gloster	5	J. A. Watt.....	F. A. Gillespie & Sons
3	Village Gwynne 502614.....	Village Royal .....	4	Duchess Gwynne 8th.....	6	W. C. Rosenberger.....	W. C. Rosenberger
4	Village Gem 497577.....	Village Royal .....	4	Sultan's Gem .....	4	W. C. Rosenberger.....	W. C. Rosenberger
<b>Senior Heifer Calf.</b>							
1	Pleasant Acres Belle 553525.....	Fair Acres Sultan.....	6	Belle Bearer .....	10	H. C. Lookabaugh.....	H. C. Lookabaugh
2	Lovely of Parkdale 15th 555630.....	Radium .....	4	Lovely of Parkdale 4th.	7	Bellows Bros. ....	Bellows Bros.
3	Linwood Clara 9th 569414.....	O. K. ....	2	Linwood Clara 6th.....	4	I. M. Forbes & Son.....	I. M. Forbes & Son
4	Fanny Anoka 578895.....	Crystal Stamp .....	2	Early Morning .....	10	Anoka Farms .....	Anoka Farms
<b>Junior Heifer Calf.</b>							
1	Villager's Clara 7th 576161.....	Villager .....	11	Clara C 5th.....	10	Uppermill Farm .....	Uppermill Farm
2	Cloverleaf Gloster 583943.....	Maxwalton Pride .....	5	Gloster of Blairgowrie...	5	W. C. Rosenberger.....	W. C. Rosenberger
3	Villager's Jassie 576162.....	Villager .....	10	Graceful 5th .....	9	Uppermill Farm .....	Uppermill Farm
4	Augusta Anoka 6th 607298.....	Rusper Champion .....	3	Augusta O. A. C. 2d...	6	Anoka Farms .....	Anoka Farms

## Thousand Dollar Sales Continued

### WILLIAMSBURG, IOWA, DEC. 13—E. E. OWENS AND J. A. DANIELS

Village Pride 192159 and cc, red; March 14, 1913; by Villager Omega 367938. Bred by J. A. Daniels. Sold to A. D. Flintom, Kansas City, Mo.....	1,800
Gipsy Maid 473524 and cc, red; May 28, 1915; by Village Knight 420384. Bred by J. A. Daniels. Sold to Freeman & Rippey, Glenwood, Mo.....	1,575
Queen 2d 95631 and bc, roan; Aug. 8, 1909; by Knight's Count 286576. Bred by C. M. Gage, Lester, Iowa. Sold to W. R. Hakes, Williamsburg, Iowa.....	1,200
Red Flora 3d 183778 and bc, red; Dec. 21, 1911; by Scottish Lad 379588. Bred by Owens Bros. Sold to James Galvin, Columbia City, Ind.....	1,200
Plainview Queen 2d 242234 and cc, red; Aug. 15, 1914; by Cumberland Dictator 361987. Bred by E. E. Owens. Sold to James Galvin.....	1,000
Pinehurst Lady 255899 and cc, red; Jan. 15, 1914; by Sultan Goods 363835. Bred by E. E. Owens. Sold to John S. Dickey, Farragut, Iowa.....	1,025

### CARROLL, IOWA, DEC. 14—E. M. PARSONS & SON AND FRANK TOYNE & SON

Eastlawn's Champion 419060, roan; March 19, 1914; by Champion of England 387167. Bred by D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio. Sold to Hopley Stock Farm, Atlantic, Iowa.....	4,750
Bonnie Belle 14th 180802, roan; Nov. 14, 1913; by Fair Acres Sultan 354154. Bred by J. A. Kilgour, Sterling, Ill. Sold to J. E. Kennedy, Janesville, Wis. ....	2,000

Cressie Belle 85315, roan; Oct. 28, 1909; by Ruberta's Goods 283807. Bred by Howell Rees, Pilger, Neb. Sold to J. T. Judge, Carroll, Iowa.....	1,175
Mischief E. 2d 139495, roan; Sept. 4, 1910; by Village Bridgroom 331688. Bred by W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph, Ont. Sold to H. M. Elbery.....	1,750
Village Baroness 3d 152927, roan; Oct. 4, 1912; by Villager 295884. Bred by D. R. Hanna. Sold to Wm. Herkelmann, Elwood, Iowa.....	1,550
Village Adelaide 2d 152926, r. l. w.; Nov. 12, 1912; by Villager 295884. Bred by D. R. Hanna. Sold to J. E. Kennedy.....	1,525

### JASPER, MINN., DEC. 18—ALEX MITCHELL

Aldsworth Reformer 540533, roan; Jan. 9, 1915; by Village Oak 409393. Bred by W. T. Garne & Son, Gloucestershire, Eng. Sold to G. J. Theiss & Son, Rembrandt, Iowa .....	\$ 1,675
Cumberland's Lavender 575314, roan; Jan. 2, 1917; by White Cumberland 2d 425830. Bred by Alex Mitchell. Sold to H. B. Reyelts, Hull, Iowa....	1,025
Imp. Highfield's Parsley 6th 540544, roan; Jan. 6, 1915; by Prince Rupert 540538. Bred by C. W. Hellock, Cheshire, Eng. Sold to C. S. Buckley & Son, Dakota City, Neb.....	1,450
Clipper 5th 175598, red; July 8, 1912; by Victor Sultan 296335. Bred by Geo. Allen & Sons, Lexington, Neb. Sold to E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo..	1,100
Jasper Missie 162226, red; Jan. 5, 1913; by Crimson Standard 339797. Bred by Alex Mitchell. Sold to R. H. Gamble, Hawarden, Iowa.....	1,425



**Lavender Sultana 149272**, r.l.w.; Nov. 4, 1912; by Burnbrae Sultan 385228. Bred by Ontario Agr'l College, Guelph, Ont. Sold to Held Bros., Hinton, Ia. 1,025

**Linwood Blossom 140460**, roan; May 19, 1912; by March Knight 188105. Bred by H. G. McMillan & Sons, Rock Rapids, Iowa. Sold to L. Smith & Sons 2,125

**Autumn Rose 4th 192527**, white; Oct. 28, 1914; by Sultan Stamp 334974. Bred by Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis. Sold to E. Ogden & Sons. 1,750

**Red Lady 11th 126572**, r.l.w.; Dec. 6, 1911; by Selected Goods 298488. Bred by John Buckstead, Viborg, S. D. Sold to L. E. Gibson, Ree Heights, S. D. 1,000

**Victoria Queen 239790**, r.l.w.; Feb. 12, 1915; by Proud Marshal 422720. Bred by Maasdam & Wheeler, Fairfield, Iowa. Sold to W. A. Hamlow, Richfield, Neb. 1,000

#### OMAHA, NEB., DEC. 19 AND 20—C. A. SAUNDERS

**Lad's Missie 107698**, red; Jan. 17, 1911; by Good Lad 215023. Bred by J. G. Brenizer, Broken Bow, Neb. Sold to A. D. Flintom, Kansas City, Mo. \$ 1,025

#### AINSWORTH, IOWA, JAN. 4—CLEGG BROS.

**Linwood Briseis 2d 175930** and cc, roan; Oct. 9, 1912; by The Callant 304330. Bred by Clegg Bros. Sold to Freeman & Rippey, Glenwood, Mo. \$ 1,260

#### SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN., JAN. 5—MINNESOTA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

**Superb Archer 576019**, roan; March 1, 1917; by Superb 300054. Bred and owned by S. G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn. Sold to Frank C. Landon, Winona, Minn. 1,025

**Superb Lad 553999**, roan; Sept. 29, 1916; by Superb 300054. Bred and owned by S. G. Eliason. Sold to S. S. Jones, Canby, Minn. 1,000

**Lady Elvira 540709**, roan; Dec. 23, 1915; by Craven Knight 415527. Bred and owned by Leslie Smith & Sons, St. Cloud, Minn. Sold to Willard Doe, Beldenville, Wis. 1,125

**Miss May 7th 576020**, roan; Jan. 5, 1917; by Superb 300054. Bred and owned by S. G. Eliason. Sold to M. E. Dahl, Twin Valley, Minn. 1,300

#### COLUMBUS, OHIO, JAN. 9-10—OHIO SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

**Baron Dale 2d 599485**, roan; Nov. 25, 1916; by Nonesuch 2d 414519. Bred and owned by T. F. Gordon, Mt. Gilead, Ohio. Sold to M. J. Schaffner, Erie, Pa. \$ 2,250

**Bard's Corporal 611167**, white; Jan. 3, 1917; by The Bard of Avondale 367548. Bred by C. A. Branson, Cadiz, Ohio. Sold to C. R. Snyder. 1,010

#### LITTLE ROCK, ARK. FEB. 6—SOUTHERN CATTLEMEN'S CONVENTION SALE

**Sultan's Choice 614540**, roan; Nov. 15, 1916; by Roan Baron 406764. Bred by J. M. Blotz & Son, Dodgeville, Wis. Owned by Herman Deitzel, Jr., Union City, Tenn. Sold to M. F. Sloan, Jr., Noland, Ark. \$ 1,025

#### GALESBURG, ILL., FEB. 13—ILLINOIS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' SALE

**Imp. Gowan Cardigan 26th**, roan; June 17, 1914; by Beau Brocade 114243. Bred by Wm. Parkin-Moore, Whitehall, Eng. Sold to Ben Dunn, Alexis, Ill. \$ 1,000

#### GALESBURG, ILL., FEB. 15—L. F. BOYLE, HENNEPIN, ILL.

**Emily 11th 131643** and cc, roan; Oct. 7, 1910; by Norseman 225810. Bred by J. W. Otto, Magnolia, Ill. Sold to C. A. Schilkofski, Bloomington, Ill. \$ 1,000

**Mountview Lassie 165017**, roan; Feb. 20, 1913; by Prince of Glenview 364660. Bred by John P. Petrie, New Windsor, Ill. Sold to James Stuart, Chicago, Ill. 1,000

#### CHICAGO, ILL., FEB. 20-22—NATIONAL SHORTHORN CONGRESS SALE

**Craven Knight 415527**, roan; April 1, 1914; by The Callant 304330. Bred by Clegg Bros., Ainsworth, Iowa. Owned by Leslie Smith & Sons, St. Cloud, Minn. Sold to J. C. Yule, Carstairs, Alta. \$ 1,525

**Denmark Jr. 432677**, roan; Nov. 1, 1914; by Village Denmark 334459. Bred by Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis. Owned by J. A. Kilgour, Sterling, Ill. Sold to J. H. Miller & Son, Peru, Ind. 1,275

**Imperial Mistletoe 423031**, roan; Nov. 5, 1914; by Imperial Gloster 340225. Bred and owned by Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn. Sold to Ralph J. Taylor, Williamsville, Ill. 3,000

**Sultandale 435529**, roan; Jan. 8, 1915; by Pride of Avon 352673. Bred by F. E. Jackson, Hurley, S. D. Owned by Fred C. Wiley, Mt. Union, Iowa. Sold to James Williams, Bryant, Ind. 1,000

**Sultan Lord 503927**, roan; Jan. 5, 1916; by Loamland Lad 391083. Bred by W. W. Washburn, Crawfordsville, Ind. Owned by W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio. Sold to W. S. Fears, Broken Arrow, Okla. 1,300

**Cumberland's Goods 2d 495511**, white; Feb. 21, 1916; by True Cumberland 3d 353220. Bred and owned by Wm. Herkelmann, Elwood, Iowa. Sold to R. D. Bogart, Prairie Grove, Ark. 1,000

**Advocate's Model 647679**, white; April 17, 1916; by Lord Advocate 577175. Bred by Geo. Watson, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Owned by F. A. Gillespie & Sons, Tulsa, Okla. Sold to D. Warnock & Son, Loveland, Colo. 1,300

**Spency Champion 2d 647707**, roan; May 3, 1916; by Favorite Rosewood 518281. Bred by Thos. Lancaster, Cumberland, Eng. Owned by Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis. Sold to F. I. Derby, York, Ala. 1,450

**Collynie Type 576183**, white; May 30, 1916; by Cumberland's Type 388132. Bred by C. A. Saunders, Manilla, Iowa. Owned by Carpenter & Carpenter, Baraboo, Wis. Sold to Herman Dietzel, Jr., Union City, Tenn. 1,000

**Ironclad 648109**, roan; Aug. 19, 1916; by Eastmoor Gold Dust 648107. Bred by J. W. Whittome, Cambridgeshire, Eng. Owned by Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis. Sold to J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo. 2,000

**Dale Augustus 515616**, white; Sept. 4, 1916; by Pride of Avon 352673. Bred and owned by Jackson & White, Hurley, S. D. Sold to I. M. Forbes & Son, Henry, Ill. 2,000

**Radium Goods 556801**, roan; Sept. 6, 1916; by Radium 385197. Bred by Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo. Owned by Macmillan & Macmillan, Lodi, Wis. Sold to G. D. Arnold, Galesville, Wis. 1,050

**Grand Sort 554041**, white; Sept. 10, 1916; by Right Sort 510586. Bred by Thos. Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. Owned by F. A. Gillespie & Sons, Tulsa, Okla. Sold to A. J. Maurer, Graham, Mo. 1,250

**Sultana's Heir 556475**, roan; Oct. 3, 1916; by Snowbird's Sultan 354160. Bred and owned by J. A. Kilgour, Sterling, Ill. Sold to Chas. W. Cecil & Son, Muncie, Ind. 1,000

**Grand Fortune 634162**, roan; Oct. 4, 1916; by Fortune Hunter 634161. Bred by Thos. Dobson, Yorks, Eng. Owned by Jess C. Andrew, West Point, Ind. Sold to L. E. Crews, Haigler, Neb. 1,275

**Villager True Stamp 602743**, roan; Oct. 20, 1916; by Villager 295884. Bred by Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Iowa. Owned by G. H. Burge, Mt. Vernon, Iowa. Sold to J. B. Berryman, Downers Grove, Ill. 1,750

**Golden Marquis 617555**, roan; Nov. 3, 1916; by Village Marquis 430412. Bred and owned by Macmillan & Macmillan, Lodi, Wis. Sold to Griswold Bros., Livingston, Wis. 2,125

**Lespedeza Collynie 576037**, roan; Jan. 5, 1917; by Lespedeza Sultan 406929. Bred and owned by Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn. Sold to F. I. Derby, Ward, Ala. 1,325

**Village Clipper 611448**, roan; Jan. 22, 1917; by Village Beau 397715. Bred by O. A. Strahan, Malvern, Iowa. Owned by Hopley Stock Farm, Atlantic, Iowa. Sold to South Dakota Agr'l College, Brookings, S. D. 4,500

**Hillcrest Mina Boy 597682**, roan; Feb. 14, 1917; by Revolution 388359. Bred by Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio. Owned by A. D. Flintom, Kansas City, Mo. Sold to Lyle Bros., Cadiz, Ohio. 1,000

**Homewood Cumberland 633486**, roan; Feb. 15, 1917; by Cumberland Marshal 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo. Owned by A. D. Flintom. Sold to Guy R. Wolverton, Chalmers, Ind. 1,550

**Oakdale Stamp 575981**, roan; Feb. 26, 1917; by Pride of Albion 352820. Bred and owned by F. R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio. Sold to W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Greenwood, Mo. 1,075

**Sayer's Maid 124880** and cc, red; July 4, 1910; by Cumberland's Choice 310336. Bred by John Rassmuss, Lake City, Iowa. Owned by J. A. Kilgour, Sterling, Ill. Sold to J. W. Evans & Son, Woodstock, Ohio. 1,125

**Lad's Missie 107698** and cc, red; Jan. 17, 1911; by Good Lad 215023. Bred by J. G. Brenizer, Broken Bow, Neb. Owned by A. D. Flintom, Kansas City, Mo. Sold to J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont. 1,250

**Sultana 128379** and cc, roan; June 21, 1911; by Sultan Favorite 333088. Bred by M. P. Berry, Carthage, Ill. Owned by L. F. Boyle, Hennepin, Ill. Sold to W. P. Crickenberger, New Market, Va. 1,425



<b>Count Glory 2d 546340</b> , roan; Dec. 5, 1916; by Count Avon 334946. Bred and owned by C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa. Sold to G. W. Heuser, Calmar, Ia. ....	2,000
<b>Matchless 4th 133346</b> and bc, red; Sept. 27, 1911; by Maxwalton Dale 283819. Bred and owned by S. G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn. Sold to F. C. Landon, Winona, Minn. ....	1,050
<b>Augusta Queen 8th 164799</b> , roan; April 8, 1912; by Gloster 20th 398381. Bred by W. A. Wallace, Kars, Ont. Owned by W. H. Miner, Chazy, N. Y. Sold to F. C. Landon. ....	1,375
<b>Glenview Blossom 144197</b> , roan; May 9, 1912; by Silver Dale 320003. Bred by C. J. McMaster, Altona, Ill. Owned by C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Mich., Sold to J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont. ....	1,525
<b>Sweet Maid 12th 150347</b> and bc, red; May 31, 1912; by Scotch Sultan 296331. Bred and owned by J. A. Kilgour, Sterling, Ill. Sold to V. D. Fairchild, Hurley, S. D. ....	1,525
<b>Lavinia Cumberland 3d 180195</b> , roan; Jan. 6, 1913; by Cumberland's Best 334805. Bred by C. A. Saunders, Manilla, Iowa. Owned by F. A. Gillespie & Sons, Tulsa, Okla. Sold to M. A. Wagner, Fremont, Ohio. ....	1,225
<b>Claret 32d 648423</b> , red; March 10, 1913; by Mastodon 485162. Bred by Alexander Campbell, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Owned by F. R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio. Sold to W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio. ....	1,300
<b>Woodburn Rose 648420</b> , roan; March 18, 1913; by Waterloo Leader 487697. Bred by E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown, Ont. Owned by F. R. Edwards. Sold to Chris Guth, Jr., Washington, Ill. ....	1,000
<b>Mina Grey 6th 153680</b> , roan; April 20, 1913; by Butternut 365529. Bred by Jay A. Smith, Ann Arbor, Mich. Owned by W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio. Sold to Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. ....	1,275
<b>Rosewood 41st 181356</b> , roan; May 1, 1913; by Masterpiece 314000. Bred by Thos. Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. Owned by F. A. Gillespie & Sons, Tulsa, Okla. Sold to C. B. Baldwin, Farson, Iowa. ....	1,800
<b>Fair Secret Sappho 467962</b> and cc, red; Aug. 24, 1913; by Fair Goods 253391. Bred and owned by J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo. Sold to E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo. ....	1,000
<b>Fair Duchess 218940</b> and bc, roan; Oct. 6, 1913; by Fair Acres Sultan 354154. Bred and owned by J. A. Kilgour, Sterling, Ill. Sold to E. Ogden & Son. ....	1,550
<b>Graceful 40th 648425</b> , roan; Feb. 22, 1914; by Brian Boru 648421. Bred by Chas. E. Law, Nairnshire, Scotland. Owned by F. R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio. Sold to J. S. Boswell & Sons, Converse, Ind. ....	1,000
<b>Brandsby's Rosebud 4th 647897</b> and bc, roan; March 6, 1914; by Augusta's Victory 611329. Bred by J. M. Strickland, Yorkshire, Eng. Owned by Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio. Sold to O. W. Nauman, Craig, Mo. ....	1,000
<b>Gloster's Maid 218942</b> and cc, roan; March 21, 1915; by Fair Acres Gloster 385760. Bred and owned by J. A. Kilgour, Sterling, Ill. Sold to S. A. Nelson, Malcolm, Neb. ....	1,600
<b>Bessie 59th 647233</b> and bc, red; March 22, 1915; by Star of Collynie 647228. Bred by J. & G. Young, Rosshire, Scotland. Owned by C. J. McMaster, Altona, Ill. Sold to Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Ia. ....	1,200
<b>Lespedeza Duchess 4th 491613</b> , white; Feb. 18, 1916; by Lespedeza Sultan 406929. Bred and owned by Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn. Sold to A. H. Robertson, Springfield, Ky. ....	1,010
<b>Village Gem 497577</b> , roan; Feb. 20, 1916; by Village Royal 355016. Bred and owned by W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio. Sold to J. H. Miller, Peru, Ind. ....	1,400
<b>Marion 4th 540710</b> , red; April 25, 1916; by Craven Knight 415527. Bred and owned by Leslie Smith & Sons, St. Cloud, Minn. Sold to Geo. Struve, Manning, Iowa. ....	1,000
<b>Oakdale Rosewood 3d 625042</b> , roan; May 20, 1916; by Pride of Albion 352820. Bred and owned by Frank Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio. Sold to W. L. Smith, Eutaw, Ala. ....	1,250
<b>Sultana Bracelet 572111</b> , roan; Sept. 1, 1916; by Lespedeza Sultan 406929. Bred and owned by Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn. Sold to F. C. Landon, Winona, Minn. ....	1,075
<b>Urbondale Duchess 515622</b> , roan; Sept. 2, 1916; by Marr Sultan 438557. Bred by Jackson & White, Hurley, S. D. Owned by Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo. Sold to Geo. Struve, Manning, Iowa. ....	1,025
<b>Clipper Girl 561842</b> , roan; Sept. 5, 1916; by Craven Knight 415527. Bred and owned by Leslie Smith & Sons, St. Cloud, Minn. Sold to J. C. Yule, Carstairs, Alta. ....	1,000
<b>Sultan's Bessie 635131</b> , roan; Sept. 27, 1916; by Snowbird's Sultan 354160. Bred and owned by J. A. Kilgour, Sterling, Ill. Sold to Jackson & White, Hurley, S. D. ....	1,075
<b>Collynie Best 199377</b> , roan; Sept. 2, 1914; by Sultan Mine 320273. Bred and owned by Carpenter & Carpenter, Baraboo, Wis. Sold to L. A. Bowes, Calgary, Alta. ....	1,450
<b>Lucile 199705</b> , white; Nov. 18, 1914; by Saranac 355331. Bred by J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Ind. Owned by F. A. Gillespie & Sons. Sold to J. C. Yule, Carstairs, Alta. ....	2,050
<b>Good Maid 223014</b> and bc, red; Jan. 7, 1915; by Ruberta's Goods 283807. Bred by H. Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb. Owned by Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio. Sold to N. Haas, Glen Haven, Wis. ....	1,175
<b>Viola 214958</b> , roan; Feb. 14, 1915; by Maxwalton Pride 367542. Bred by John Gunsett & Son, Convooy, Ohio. Owned by W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio. Sold to Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Tex. ....	2,800
<b>Mina Grey 8th 457048</b> , red; June 21, 1915; by Butternut 365529. Bred by Jay A. Smith, Ann Arbor, Mich. Owned by W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio. Sold to Geo. Downs, Melmore, Ohio. ....	1,200
<b>Miss Lovely 506941</b> , roan; Sept. 9, 1915; by Fairview Monarch 353426. Bred by Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo. Owned by J. E. Kennedy, Janesville, Wis. Sold to H. A. Youngeblut, Freeport, Ill. ....	2,000
<b>Anoka Blossom 2d 474344</b> , white; Sept. 29, 1915; by Sultan Stamp 334974. Bred by Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis. Owned by F. A. Gillespie & Sons. Sold to John B. Ross, Fort Wayne, Ind. ....	1,025
<b>Roan Blossom 592843</b> , roan; Jan. 4, 1916; by Merry Victor 525477. Bred by Jas. Sivewright, Tulliala, Scotland. Owned by Leslie Smith, St. Cloud, Minn. Sold to W. S. Fears, Broken Arrow, Okla. ....	1,700
<b>Elmwood Susan 508050</b> , white; Jan. 15, 1916; by The Bard of Avondale 367548. Bred by C. A. Branson, Cadiz, Ohio. Owned by Ewald Bros., Tiffin, Ohio. Sold to J. H. Miller, Peru, Ind. ....	1,025
<b>Queenetta 648220</b> and cc, roan; Jan. 22, 1916; by Tulip Chieftain 614618. Bred by J. W. Gordon-Oswald, Invernesshire, Scotland. Owned by Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis. Sold to W. S. French, Farmington, Iowa. ....	1,000
<b>Escana Blossom 593283</b> , roan; Feb. 19, 1915; by Right Sort 510586. Bred by Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ont. Owned by Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis. Sold to I. H. Thurman. ....	1,650

## MILKING SHORTHORNS

<b>Water Lily 100636</b> , white; Aug. 2, 1909; by Cyrus Clay 247916. Bred by Innes & May, Granville Centre, Pa. Owned by Finlay McMartin & Sons, Claremont, Minn. Sold to L. D. May, Granville Center, Pa. ....	1,000
<b>Zara of Meadowbrook 457202</b> , red; May 28, 1915; by King of Meadowbrook 423925. Bred by Garnett Fenderson, Carmel, Me. Owned by Flintstone Farm, Dalton, Mass. Sold to H. E. Tener, Washingtonville, N. Y. ....	1,025
<b>Roan Jewel 505459</b> , roan; May 9, 1916; by Jeweler 378128. Bred and owned by The Otis Herd, W. Loughby, Ohio. Sold to L. D. May. ....	1,000

## TORONTO, ONTARIO, FEB. 23—W. A. DRYDEN

<b>Millcraig Ivorna 131034</b> , roan; March 13, 1915; by Doune Commodore (119903). Bred by J. & A. G. Ross, Millcraig, Alness, Rosshire, Scotland. Sold to F. Gallmeyer, Mechanicsville, Iowa. ....	1,000
<b>Nonpareil 49th 132784</b> and cc, red; Feb. 14, 1911; by Pride of Waterloo (103352). Bred by A. Campbell, Deystone, Kintore, Aberdeenshire. Sold to D. Warnock & Sons, Loveland, Colo. ....	1,600
<b>Beaufort Rosemary 12th 131013</b> , red; March 23, 1915; by Royal Prince Goldie (113184). Bred by Gen. Lord Lovat, Beaufort Castle, Beaulieu, Invernesshire. Sold to Geo. Gier, Grand Valley, Ont. ....	1,500
<b>Marchioness 11th 131033</b> and cc, red; Feb. 9, 1913; by Princely Favourite (112873). Bred by T. Robertson, Bruiach, Beaulieu, Invernesshire. Sold to J. J. Elliott, Guelph, Ont. ....	1,500
<b>Millcraig Rosebud 131037</b> and bc, r. l. w.; April 6, 1917; by Doune Commodore (119903). Bred by J. & A. G. Ross, Millcraig, Alness, Rosshire. Sold to James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont. ....	1,200
<b>Rubyhill 29th 131039</b> and cc, roan; March 22, 1914; by Royal Review (117518). Bred by J. Morrison, Durno House, Pitcaple, Aberdeenshire. Sold to Reynolds Bros., Lodi, Wis. ....	1,400
<b>Maggie of Towie 4th 131031</b> and cc, red; March 4, 1916; by Candidate (119320). Bred by A. M. McIntyre, Towie Barclay, Auchterless, Aberdeenshire. Sold to Hauf & Son, Glendo, Wyo. ....	1,000



<b>Millcraig Rosalie 131036</b> and cc, roan; March 30, 1915; by Doune Commodore (119903). Bred by J. & A. G. Ross, Millcraig, Alness, Invernesshire. Sold to T. A. Russell, Toronto, Ont.....	1,500
<b>Butterfly 65th 132757</b> and bc, red and white; Jan. 18, 1914; by Primrose Knight (112837). Bred by C. M. Cameron, Balnakyle. Sold to D. Warnock & Sons .....	1,350
<b>Princess Julia 3d 132786</b> and cc, roan; Jan. 17, 1913; by Proud Actor (112904). Bred by Alex Murray, Old Manse, Boyndie Banff. Sold to G. W. McLaughlin & Son, Oshawa, Ont.....	1,475
<b>Golden Bud 4th 132766</b> and bc, roan; March 5, 1915; by Undine's Picture (123373). Bred by Wm. Wilson, Tochineal, Cullen, Banffshire. Sold to Hauf & Son .....	1,400
<b>Brawith Rose Bloom 132754</b> and cc, r. l. w.; May 17, 1915; by Sittyton Style (110212). Bred by James Durno, Uppermill, Tarves. Sold to J. J. Elliott, Guelph, Ontario .....	1,300
<b>Golden Butterball 131027</b> and bc, roan; March 19, 1915; by Golden Sittyton (105643). Bred by J. Durno, Rothiebrisanne, Fyvie, Aberdeenshire. Sold to J. J. Murray, Missouri, Ont.....	1,300
<b>Victoria Rosemary 131042</b> and cc, roan; April 3, 1915; by Collynie Golden Dream (119545). Bred by Jas. Durno, Aberdeenshire. Sold to D. Warnock & Sons .....	1,325
<b>Spruce Hill Missie 106893</b> and bc, red; Sept. 21, 1912; by Scottish Crown 76311. Bred by W. J. Abernethy, Beeton, Ont. Sold to Hauf & Son.....	1,250
<b>Beaufort Waterloo 8th 131015</b> , roan; March 16, 1914; by Princely Favorite (112873). Bred by Gen. Lord Lovat, Beaufort Castle, Beaulay, Invernesshire. Sold to T. A. Russell, Toronto, Ont.....	2,000
<b>Maria 19th 121476</b> , white; March 14, 1914; by Prince Palatine (117061). Bred by J. Marr, Uppermill, Tarves, Aberdeenshire. Sold to J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont. ....	1,200
<b>Braelangwell Dairymaid 132750</b> , roan; March 29, 1913; by Prince Victor (109743). Bred by P. B. Macintyre, Findon Mains, Conon Bridge, Rossshire. Sold to J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.....	1,075
<b>Cluny Augusta 11th 132760</b> and cc, red; Feb., 1916; by President of the Mint (109670). Bred by Lady Cathcart, Cluny Castle, Aberdeenshire. Sold to G. W. McLaughlin & Son, Oshawa, Ont.....	1,450
<b>Cluny Clipper 132761</b> , red; April 11, 1916; by Sanquhar Searchlight (122748). Bred by Lady Cathcart, Cluny Castle, Aberdeenshire. Sold to G. W. McLaughlin .....	1,300
<b>Newton Roan Bess 2d 132783</b> , roan; Jan. 22, 1916; by Sittyton Style (110217). Bred by Major A. T. Gordon, Newton, Ont. Sold to Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Ont. ....	1,050
<b>Jilt 3d 132772</b> , red with some white; April 12, 1916; by Bertram (114284). Bred by Alexander Crombie, Woodend, Newmachar. Sold to Fraser Auld, Guelph, Ont. ....	1,000
<b>Windsoria Belle 131047</b> , red, little white; Feb. 5, 1917; by Royal Count (122588). Sold to D. Warnock & Sons .....	1,000
<b>Lady Lancaster 21st 130263</b> , roan; Sept. 16, 1916; by Flower Knight 96472. Bred by W. C. Edwards & Co. Sold to J. C. Andrew, West Point, Ind....	1,100
<b>Augusta Snowdrop 122108</b> , white; Feb. 1, 1916; by Proud Diamond 92562. Bred by Ontario Agr'l College, Guelph, Ont. Sold to T. A. Russell....	1,500
<b>Emma 62d 130258</b> , roan; Jan. 3, 1917; by Prince of Orange 72487. Bred by W. C. Edwards & Co. Sold to J. J. Elliott.....	2,600
<b>Lavender Snowflake 121662</b> , white; April 4, 1916; by Archer's Hope 80017. Bred by W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont. Sold to G. W. McLaughlin & Son. ....	1,025
<b>Braelangwell Broadhooks 131018</b> and bc, roan; Jan. 10, 1913; by Lord Arthur (112323). Bred by P. B. Macintyre, Findon Mains, Conon Bridge, Rossshire. Sold to H. B. Peters, Carland, Mich. ....	1,225
<b>Eliza 30th 131024</b> and bc, red; Jan. 30, 1913; by Royal Missive (103735). Bred by T. A. Anderson, Nonikiln, Rossshire. Sold to G. W. Brown, Regina, Sask. ....	1,600
<b>Lady Caroline 8th 132775</b> and cc, roan; June 14, 1914; by Royal Prince Goldie (113184). Bred by Gen. Lord Lovat, Beaufort Castle, Beaulay, Invernesshire. Sold to W. W. Brown, Regina, Sask....	2,200
<b>Brandsby's Waterloo 132752</b> and cc, red; April 13, 1915; by Pride of Lavender (100000). Bred by J. M. Strickland, Warren House, Brandsby, Easingwold, Yorks. Sold to J. J. Murray, Missouri, Ont. ....	1,025
<b>Cluny Flora 119th 121800</b> and bc, red; April 6, 1915; by President of the Mint (109670). Bred by Lady Cathcart, Cluny Castle, Aberdeenshire. Sold to N. Littlejohn & Sons, Highgate, Ont.....	1,600
<b>Rosewood 92d 132788</b> and cc, red, little white; March 23, 1916; by Hean Commodore (125973). Bred by John Ferguson, Monaghty, Alves, Forres, Morayshire. Sold to G. W. McLaughlin & Sons....	1,550
<b>Lavender Lady 4th 132776</b> and cc, red; Aug. 27, 1913; by Brigstock Broadhooks (111151). Bred by F. I. Steward. Sold to G. W. McLaughlin & Sons....	1,250
<b>Findon Broadhooks 7th 131026</b> and cc, red; March 9, 1915; by Captain Broadhooks (119326). Bred by P. B. Macintyre, Findon Mains, Conon Bridge, Rossshire. Sold to George Gier.....	1,125
<b>Windsor Belle 19th 131046</b> and cc, red; March 17, 1913; by Proud Actor (112904). Bred by A. Murray, Old Manse, Boyndie, Banffshire. Sold to D. Warnock & Sons.....	1,225
<b>Bessie Broadhooks 131016</b> and cc, red; March 27, 1915; by Golden Sittyton (106543). Bred by Jas. Durno, Rothiebrisanne, Fyvie, Aberdeenshire. Sold to Hauf & Son.....	1,300
<b>Beaufort Rosemary 11th 131012</b> , roan; March 4, 1914; by Princely Favorite (112873). Bred by Gen. Lord Lovat, Beaufort Castle, Beaulay, Invernesshire. Sold to J. J. Elliott.....	1,550
<b>Clipper Favourite 2d 132759</b> , red; Feb. 24, 1913; by Marmion (109333). Bred by John Ferguson, Monaghty, Alves, Forres, Morayshire. Sold to Sunset Farms, Bloomington, Ill.....	3,100
<b>Newton Butterfly 2d 132782</b> , roan; Feb. 9, 1916; by Sittyton Style (110212). Bred by A. T. Gordon, Newton, Aberdeenshire. Sold to G. W. McLaughlin & Son.....	1,100
<b>Bruiach Champion 115582</b> , red; Feb. 5, 1917; by Cartly Lansdowne (131137). Bred by T. Robertson, Bruiach, Beaulay, Invernesshire. Sold to G. W. McLaughlin & Son.....	1,650
<b>Beaufort Wellington 115581</b> , roan; March 16, 1917; by Nestor of Cluny (116733). Bred by Lord Lovat, Beaufort Castle, Beaulay. Sold to Joseph White, St. Marys, Ont.....	1,125
<b>Real Sort 114931</b> , red; Jan. 15, 1917; by Better Sort 100529. Bred by W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont. Sold to Geo. Hauf & Sons.....	2,700
<b>MT. VERNON, IOWA, MARCH 1—GEO. H. BURGE</b>	
<b>Bull Calf.</b> Sold to J. B. Brown, Solon, Iowa.....	\$ 1,000
<b>OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., MARCH 5—S. W. AMERICAN LIVESTOCK SHOW</b>	
<b>American Statesman</b> , white; Nov. 15, 1916; by Canadian Statesman 610036. Bred by J. E. Crosbie, Tulsa, Okla. Owned by J. E. Crosbie. Sold to L. Armstrong, Fort Worth, Tex.....	\$ 1,500
<b>Diamond Lass 9th 180322</b> , white; Sept. 16, 1913; by Good Knight 350286. Bred by J. F. Prather, Williamsville, Ill. Sold to J. E. Crosbie, Tulsa, Oklahoma .....	1,375
<b>Eunice 89989</b> and cc, roan; Feb. 26, 1909; by Gloster Marshal 263130. Bred by O. O. Smith, Des Moines, Iowa. Owned by Joe Grimes, Kingfisher, Okla. Sold to J. R. Whisler, Watonga, Okla. ....	1,575
<b>HUNTSVILLE, ALA., MARCH 16—F. I. DERBY</b>	
<b>Spency Champion 2d 647707</b> , roan; May 3, 1916; by Favorite Rosewood 518281. Bred by Thos. Lancaster, Cumberland, Eng. Owned by F. I. Derby, Ward, Ala. Sold to F. S. Wheeler, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn. ....	5,000
<b>LOWDEN, IOWA, MARCH 20—C. L. McCLELLAN</b>	
<b>Gainford Champion 410269</b> , white; Jan. 25, 1913; by Gainford Marquis 370987. Bred by J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont. Sold to C. V. Burleson, Maquoketa, Iowa .....	6,500
<b>Red Butterfly 179202</b> and cc, red; July 22, 1911; by Count Abbott 300501. Bred by C. L. McClellan. Sold to Geo. H. Chamberlain, Mora, Minn.....	1,000
<b>Royal Butterfly 105024</b> and bc, roan; April 15, 1908; by Royal Lavender 261908. Bred by T. B. Hart, Edinburg, Ill. Sold to C. V. Burleson.....	1,800
<b>Victoria Ideal 249048</b> and cc, red; April 15, 1913; by Jilt Victor 308836. Bred by C. L. McClellan. Sold to Dubes & Ohlson, Aurelia, Iowa.....	1,175
<b>Miss Nonpareil 249042</b> and cc, red; Jan. 10, 1914; by Jilt Victor 308836. Bred by C. L. McClellan. Sold to Zobel Bros., Dysart, Iowa.....	1,100



<b>Jilt Butterfly 249038</b> and cc, roan; Oct. 8, 1913; by Jilt Victor 308836. Bred by C. L. McClellan. Sold to C. V. Burleson.....	1,325
<b>Jennie Marr 146373</b> and cc, red; March 4, 1911; by Count Abbott 300501. Bred by C. L. McClellan. Sold to Carpenter & Carpenter, Baraboo, Wis..	1,100
<b>Roan Duchess of G. 110575</b> and cc, roan; Oct. 8, 1908; by Count Abbott 300501. Bred by C. L. McClellan. Sold to C. E. Tilton, Maquoketa, Iowa.....	1,050
<b>Lady Nonpareil 141241</b> and cc, red; March 25, 1911; by Count Abbott 300501. Bred by C. L. McClellan. Sold to W. W. Parkhill & Son, Sigourney, Iowa.	1,025
<b>Glenview Diamond 2d 460721</b> , roan; Jan. 24, 1915; by Silver Dale 320003. Bred by C. J. McMaster, Altona, Ill. Sold to Verne R. Schoeneman, Sheldon, Iowa .....	1,075

<b>Legal Hope 587730</b> , roan; Sept. 13, 1916; by Archer's Hope 402425. Bred by W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont. Sold to C. W. Glotfelter, Waterville, Minn..	1,225
<b>Gainford Leader 643597</b> , roan; March 12, 1917; by Gainford Champion 410269. Bred by C. L. McClellan. Sold to I. W. Williams, Cedar Bluffs, Neb. ....	1,050
<b>Gainford Sparkler 643599</b> , roan; March 14, 1917; by Gainford Champion 410269. Bred by C. L. McClellan. Sold to Len Bucklin, Audubon, Iowa...	1,075
<b>Gainford Star 643600</b> , roan; Feb. 18, 1917; by Gainford Champion 410269. Bred by C. L. McClellan. Sold to Verne R. Schoeneman.....	1,000
<b>Red Missie 179203</b> , red; May 10, 1912; by Jilt Victor 308836. Bred by C. L. McClellan. Sold to Carpenter & Carpenter.....	1,450

## STATE AND DISTRICT BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Southern Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Thornton J. Wood, Secretary, Troy, Ala.

The Northwest Arkansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, A. T. Lewis, Secretary, Fayetteville, Ark.

Western Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. L. Warnock, Secretary, Loveland, Col.

Georgia Shorthorn Breeders' Association, T. G. Chastian, Secretary, Atlanta, Ga.

Illinois Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Ralph J. Taylor, Secretary, Williamsville, Ill.

Tri-County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Winnebago, Ogle and Stephenson Counties, W. E. Lahre, Secretary, Lena, Ill.

Cornbelt Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. E. Hollis, Secretary, Heyworth, Ill.

Indiana Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank C. Beall, Secretary, West LaFayette, Ind.

Fort Wayne Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Will Johnson, Secretary, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Jasper County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, John Parkinson, Secretary, Rensselaer, Ind.

Iowa Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. R. Silliman, Secretary, Colo, Iowa.

Blackhawk County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. D. Strayer, Secretary, Hudson, Iowa.

Interstate Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. E. Halsey, Secretary, Sioux City, Iowa.

Kentucky Shorthorn Breeders' Association, R. T. Judy, Secretary, Sharpsburg, Ky.

Maine Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. R. Leland, Secretary, Mechanic Falls, Me.

Central Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. W. Crum, Secretary, McBride, Mich.

Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. W. Knapp, Secretary, Howell, Mich.

Minnesota Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Philip S. Jordan, Secretary, Morris, Minn.

Mississippi Shorthorn Breeders' Association, H. K. Gayle, Secretary, Agricultural College, Miss.

Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association, John A. Forsythe, Secretary, Greenwood, Mo.

The Southwest Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Clinton Marbut, Secretary, Verona, Mo.

Grant County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Jay Martin, Secretary, Bagley, Mo.

Ray County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. L. Willeford, Secretary, Richmond, Mo.

Atchison County, Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Thomas A. Laur, Secretary, Westbro, Mo.

Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. L. Godfrey, Secretary, Cozad, Nebr.

The Republican Valley Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. W. Kelley, Secretary, McCook, Neb.

Southwest Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank Carver, Secretary, Cambridge, Nebr.

Madison County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. J. Yerian, Secretary, London, Ohio.

Ohio Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. C. Rosenberger, Secretary, Tiffin, O.

Harrison County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. E. Johnson, Secretary, Flushing, Ohio.

Cotton County, Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Ross Way, Secretary, Walters, Okla.

Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. K. Taggart, Secretary, Bison, Okla.

Northwest Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. L. Potter, Secretary, Corvallis, Ore.

South Dakota Shorthorn Breeders' Association, D. E. McMonies, Secretary, Huron, S. D.

Milking Shorthorn Club of America, W. Arthur Simpson, Secretary, Lyndonville, Vt.

Buffalo County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Oscar A. Hitt, Secretary, Alma, Wis.

Rock County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. E. Kennedy, Secretary, Janesville, Wis.

Sauk County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank Morley, Secretary, Baraboo, Wis.

Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. L. Tormey, Secretary, Madison, Wis.

## PUBLIC SALES

<b>LAKE PRESTON, S. D., Dec. 3.</b>	
WEINER BROS. AND GEO. B. HAY	
	Sold for. Average.
52 head .....	\$14,000.00 \$276.00
Top bull, Rosary .....	500.00
Top female, Mayflower's Lass .....	710.00

<b>LAKE PRESTON, S. D., Dec. 4.</b>	
W. L. SWARTZ	
	Sold for. Average.
77 head .....	\$18,055.00 \$234.00
Top bull, True Victor .....	400.00
Top female, Jeanette .....	585.00

<b>MT. PULASKI, ILL., Dec. 8.</b>	
W. C. McGavock	
	Average.
48 head .....	\$186.00

<b>FREEPORT, ILL., Dec. 12.</b>	
TRI-COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N	
	Average.
40 bulls .....	\$159.00
14 females .....	203.00
54 head .....	170.00

<b>BUFFALO CENTER, IOWA, Dec. 12.</b>	
W. H. COMBS	
	Sold for. Average.
8 bulls .....	\$1,010.00 \$126.00
32 females .....	4,590.00 143.00
40 head .....	5,600.00 140.00
Top bull, Square John .....	180.00
Top female, Lavender May .....	185.00

<b>WILLIAMSBURG, IOWA, Dec. 13.</b>	
E. E. OWENS & J. A. DANIELS	
	Sold for. Average.
Top bull, Gallant's Heir 2d .....	\$ 300.00
Top female, Village Pride .....	1,800.00

<b>BLUE EARTH, MINN., Dec. 13.</b>	
FARIBAULT COUNTY, MINN., SHORTHORN BREEDERS	
	Average.
Bulls .....	\$209.64
Females .....	170.58

<b>CARROLL, IOWA, Dec. 14.</b>	
E. M. PARSONS & SON AND FRANK TOYNE & SON.	
	Sold for. Average.
8 bulls .....	\$7,480.00 \$935.00
37 females .....	23,405.00 633.00
45 head .....	30,885.00 685.00
Top bull, Eastlawn's Champion .....	4,750.00
Top females, Village Lassie 2d, Bonnie Belle 4th, each .....	2,000.00

<b>SIoux CITY, IOWA, Dec. 18.</b>	
ALEX MITCHELL, Jasper, Minn.	
	Sold for. Average.
7 bulls .....	\$4,680.00 \$665.00
35 females .....	28,005.00 800.00
42 head .....	32,695.00 778.00
Top bull, imp. Aldsworth Re-former .....	1,675
Top female, Linwood Blossom .....	2,125.00

<b>TULSA, OKLA., Dec. 19.</b>	
THOS. STANTON, WHEATON, ILL., AND PARK SALTER, WICHITA, KAN.	
	Sold for. Average.
22 bulls .....	\$170.00
55 females .....	214.00
Top bull, King's Heir .....	\$ 400.00
Top female, Broadbooks Maid .....	575.00

<b>OMAHA, NEB., Dec. 19 and 20.</b>	
C. A. SAUNDERS.	
	Sold for. Average.
164 head .....	\$209.77
Top bulls, Sittytton Archer, Type's Velvet, each .....	700.00
Top female, Lad's Missie .....	1,025.00

<b>HIAWATHA, KAN., Dec. 21.</b>	
COMBINATION SALE.	
	Sold for. Average.
14 bulls .....	\$2,350.00 \$168.00
28 females .....	8,500.00 303.57
42 head .....	10,850.00 258.33
Top bull, Superior Rosedale .....	500.00
Top female, Sobriety Early .....	600.00

<b>WASHINGTON, IOWA, Jan. 3.</b>	
J. M. WOLFE	
	Sold for. Average.
40 head .....	\$235.00
Top female, Jasmine 9th .....	\$ 510.00



**AINSWORTH, IOWA, Jan. 4.**

	Sold for.	Average.
37 females .....		\$435.40
Top bull, Count Callant.....	\$ 600.00	
Top female, Linwood Briseis and cow calf .....	1,260	

**SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN., Jan. 5.**

	Sold for.	Average.
50 head .....		\$365.00
Top bull, Superb Archer.....	\$1,025.00	
Top female, Miss May 5th.....	1,300.00	

**OXFORD, IND., Jan. 9.**

	Sold for.	Average.
34 head .....		\$252.00
Top bull, Mr. White .....	\$ 240.00	
Top female, Lady Mary 3d.....	400.00	

**COLUMBUS, OHIO, Jan. 9-10.**

	Sold for.	Average.
86 bulls .....		\$212.00
52 females .....		291.00
138 head .....		248.00
Top bull, Baron Dale 2d.....	\$2,250.00	
Top female, Blythesome Lady 2d	700.00	

**MITCHELL, S. D., Jan. 16.**

	Sold for.	Average.
42 head .....	\$10,760.00	\$256.00
Top bull, Rex Goods .....	755.00	
Top female, Roan Marian.....	775.00	

**EAST LANSING, MICH., Jan. 18.**

	Sold for.	Average.
Top female, Princess Hampton..	\$ 400.00	

**MOORHEAD, IOWA, Jan. 18.**

	Sold for.	Average.
23 head .....		\$157.00
Top bull, Choice Sultan .....	\$ 255.00	
Top female, Roan Belle .....	300.00	

**ATLANTIC, IOWA, Jan. 21.**

	Sold for.	Average.
Bulls .....		\$235.00
Females .....		253.00
Top bull, Major Dalmen 2d.....	\$ 600.00	
Top female, Roan Bessie.....	475.00	

**WEST LIBERTY, IOWA, Jan. 22.**

	Sold for.	Average.
Top bull, Count Victoria.....	\$ 400.00	
Top female, Flower Girl.....	400.00	

**MOVILLE, IOWA, Jan. 22.**

	Sold for.	Average.
3 bulls .....	\$ 735.00	\$245.00
14 females .....	2,810.00	201.00
17 head .....	3,545.00	209.00
Top bull, Golden Sultan .....	390.00	
Top female, Lucy Muffet.....	305.00	

**DENVER, COLO., Jan. 25.**

	Sold for.	Average.
29 bulls .....	\$13,995.00	\$482.00
9 females .....	4,530.00	503.00
38 head .....	18,525.00	487.00
Top bull, Baron Hedgewood....	835.00	
Top females, Lovely Girl, Di- vide Diana, Oxford Lady 6th, each .....	600.00	

**PAWNEE CITY, NEB., Jan. 26.**

	Sold for.	Average.
13 bulls .....	\$2,210.00	\$162.30
24 females .....	5,105	212.70
37 head .....	7,315.00	197.70
Top bull, Roan Scotchman.....	300.00	
Top female, Minnie L.....	325.00	

**WATONGA, OKLA., Jan. 29.**

	Sold for.	Average.
19 bulls .....	\$3,825.00	\$201.00
55 females .....	14,730.00	260.00
74 head .....	18,555.00	250.00
Top bull, White Fame.....	350.00	
Top females, Bonnie May, Blanche 3d, Missie Sultana, Miss Alice, each .....	350.00	

**LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Feb. 6.**

	Sold for.	Average.
30 bulls .....		\$278.00
40 females .....		249.00
70 head .....	\$18,320.00	261.00
Top bull, Sultan's Choice.....	1,025.00	
Top female, Butterfly 8th.....	435.00	

**GALESBURG, ILL., Feb. 13.**

	Sold for.	Average.
78 bulls .....		\$199.00
86 females .....		231.00
164 head .....	\$35,795.00	218.00
Top bull, Glenview Baron .....	520.00	
Top female, imp. Gowan Cardi- gan 26th.....	1,000.00	

**MARION, KAN., Feb. 15.**

	Sold for.	Average.
8 bulls .....	\$1,830.00	\$228.75
29 females .....	6,675.00	230.20
37 head .....	8,505.00	229.87
Top bull, Sultan's King.....	815.00	
Top female, Edna and bull calf..	595.00	

**GALESBURG, ILL., Feb. 15.**

	Sold for.	Average.
1 bull .....	\$ 325.00	\$325.00
43 females .....	17,845.00	415.00
44 head .....	18,160.00	411.00
Top bull, White Lord.....	325.00	
Top females, Emily 11th and Mountview Lassie, each.....	1,000.00	

**CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 20-22.**

	Sold for.	Average.
102 bulls .....	\$79,500.00	\$779.00
198 females .....	143,395.00	724.00
300 head .....	222,895.00	742.00
Top bull, Village Clipper.....	4,500.00	
Top female, Viola.....	2,800.00	

**Milking Shorthorns**

	Sold for.	Average.
13 bulls .....	\$4,360.00	\$335.00
41 females .....	21,380.00	515.00
54 head .....	26,740.00	493.00
Top bull, White Prince.....	710.00	
Top female, Zara of Meadowbrook	1,025.00	

**TORONTO, CANADA, Feb. 23.**

	Sold for.	Average.
10 bulls .....	\$9,000.00	\$900.00
78 females .....	53,175.00	1092.00
88 head .....	94,175.00	1070.00
Top bull, Real Sort.....	2,700.00	
Top female, Clipper Favourite 2d	3,100.00	

**SPOKANE, WASH., Feb. 23.**

	Sold for.	Average.
65 head .....		\$334.00
Top bull, Royal Champion .....	\$ 750.00	
Top female, Peaceful Ann.....	555.00	

**McLEAN COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' SALE**

	Sold for.	Average.
22 bulls .....		\$180.00
28 females .....		305.00
50 head .....		250.00
Top bull, Matchless Baron.....	\$ 330.00	
Top female, Illini Gloster.....	610.00	

**PORTLAND, ORE., Feb. 25.**

	Sold for.	Average.
38 bulls .....	\$10,290.00	\$268.00
23 females .....	6,330.00	275.00
61 head .....	16,620.00	272.00
Top bull, Hercules Duke .....	900.00	
Top female, Helen's Pride .....	800.00	

**WICHITA, KANS., Feb. 27.**

	Sold for.	Average.
28 bulls .....	\$6,945.00	\$248.00
19 females .....	3,970.00	209.00
47 head .....	10,920.00	232.00
Top bull, Cumberland Dale.....	750.00	
Top female, Dale Victoria 2d...	390.00	

**MERIDEN, KAN., Feb. 27.**

	Sold for.	Average.
13 bulls .....	\$1,701.00	\$130.85
17 females .....	2,880.00	169.50
30 head .....	4,581.00	152.70
Top bull, Good Goods 2d.....	350.00	
Top female, Nancy Wiley 5th...	235.00	

**MT. VERNON, IOWA, March 1.**

	Sold for.	Average.
14 bulls .....		\$339.00
26 females .....		363.00
40 head .....		339.00
Top bull .....	\$1,000.00	
Top female, Uppermill Crown...	600.00	

**ORLEANS, NEB., March 5.**

	Sold for.	Average.
15 bulls .....	\$3,795.00	\$253.00
26 females .....	7,950.00	305.77
41 head .....	11,745.00	286.00
Top bull, Royal Rex.....	460.00	
Top female, Scottish Lady .....	575.00	

**OSKALOOSA, IOWA, March 5.**

	Sold for.	Average.
25 bulls .....	\$180.00	
47 females .....		214.00
72 head .....		202.00
Top bull, Robin Roy.....	\$ 680.00	
Top female, Marigold.....	515.00	

**OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., March 5.**

	Sold for.	Average.
35 bulls .....	\$11,440.00	\$298.30
43 females .....	18,510.00	430.50
78 head .....	29,950.00	383.90
Top bull, American Statesman...	1,500	
Top female, Eunice .....	1,575.00	

**GALESBURG, ILL., March 6.**

	Sold for.	Average.
26 bulls .....	\$5,795.00	\$228.00
38 females .....	9,020.00	264.00
64 head .....	14,815.00	231.50
Top bull, Victor Archer.....	675.00	
Top female, Amanda .....	530.00	

**WATERLOO, IOWA, March 7.**

	Sold for.	Average.
6 bulls .....		\$385.00
45 females .....		422.00
51 head .....		417.00
Top bull, Dale's Prince.....	\$ 525.00	
Top female, Proud Katie 2d....	750.00	

**DUNN, IND, March 7.**

	Sold for.	Average.
13 bulls .....	\$3,090.00	\$238.00
37 females .....	13,285.00	359.00
50 head .....	16,375.00	327.50
Top bull, Luster Dale .....	530.00	
Top female, Lady Cruickshank		
16th .....	700.00	

**FALLS CITY, NEB., March 7.**

	Sold for.	Average.
17 bulls .....	\$3,085.00	\$181.00
23 females .....	4,530.00	198.00
40 head .....	7,615.00	190.00
Top bull, Victor.....	275.00	
Top female, Aberdeen Maid 8th and bull calf .....	415.00	

**MEMPHIS, TENN., March 14.**

	Average.
Bulls .....	\$327.00
Females .....	305.00
47 head .....	355.00

**LOWDEN, IOWA, March 20.**

	Sold for.	Average.
7 bulls .....	\$11,875.00	\$1696.00
38 females .....	30,100.00	792.00
45 head .....	41,975.00	933.00
Top bull, Gainford Champion...	6,500.00	
Top female, Royal Butterfly...	1,800.00	

**BREEDERS' DIRECTORY****Alphabetically Arranged**

**Is Your Card In This List?**  
**If Not, Send It In**

**ARKANSAS****A. T. LEWIS, Fayetteville, Ark.**

Greenview Stock Farm—We have at all times both Scotch and Scotch-topped males and females for sale.

**CALIFORNIA****PACHECO CATTLE CO., Hollister, Cal.**

Present herd bull, True Dale by Double Dale.

**BUTTE CITY RANCH, Butte City, Glenn County, Cal.**

Herd headed by grandsons of Whitehall Sultan and Choice Goods. Also breed Berkshires, Shropshires and ponies.

**COLORADO****THE ALLEN CATTLE CO., Colorado Springs, Colo.**

Herd bulls, Second Thought by Double Dale and Western Star by Second Thought. One hundred head in herd. Choice animals offered for sale. Correspondence invited.

**THE CARR W. PRITCHETT RANCH, Steamboat Springs, Routt County, Colo.**

Mountain-bred Colorado Shorthorns. Herd sire—Loyal Stamp 494953, bred by Anoka Farms, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan.

**DAVID WARNOCK & SONS, Loveland, Colo.**

Model Type Shorthorns headed by Model Type and Advocate's Model.



# THE WESTERN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, W. L. Warnock, Secy., Loveland, Colo.

Western Shorthorn breeders, we can put you in touch with the Shorthorns for sale nearest your shipping point.

## IDAHO

### WM. MULHALL, Fenn, Idaho.

Oldest herd in Idaho. Young bulls and a few cows for sale. Sires in service: Type's Model 429408 by Cumberland's Type, Cloverleaf Pride 24 506682 by Maxwalton Pride, Prince Booth 377105 by Annette's Prince.

## ILLINOIS

### FINLEY BARRELL, Bath, Ill.

Moscow Farm—Faultless Dale in Service.

### J. N. BAUM & SON, Hume, Ill.

Haven Stock Farm—Choice young bulls and heifers for sale by Snow King 435415. Write or come and see them.

### J. A. KILGOUR, Sterling, Ill.

Fair Acres—Champion Goods 410385, chief stock bull; five times Junior Champion at leading state fairs, 1915. Nothing for sale at present.

### THOMAS LACEY, Elwood, Ill.

The very best Shorthorns. Herd headed by Missie's Choice by Choice Cumberland.

### B. C. McCLENAHAN, Lafayette, Ill.

Prairie Farm—Villager's Victory 503621 by Villager in service. Young things by him for sale. Most select families. Farm 2½ miles from city.

### C. J. McMASTER, Altona, Ill.

Glenview Shorthorns. One of the country's select breeding herds.

### W. M. OAKES, Laura, Ill.

Oak Lawn Shorthorns. Bulls for sale sired by Roan Archer 429090, out of imp. Roan Lady 43d and sired by the great Canadian sire, Archer's Hope. Former herd-header, Loyal Dale.

### J. F. PRATHER, Williamsville, Ill.

Village Park Herd—Sires in use, the noted young bulls, Silver Knight and Superior Knight. Choice young stock for sale at all times.

### C. F. RICE, Indianola, Ill.

Homewood Shorthorns. Have a few bulls from 6 to 8 months old and can spare a few females. Farm ½ mile from station.

### A. J. RYDEN, Abingdon, Ill.

Fashionable families. We breed for quality and utility.

### W. T. STAUTZ, Bloomington, Ill.

Ireland Grove Stock Farm—High-class Shorthorns. Stock for sale at all times. Herd headed by Country Dale 386118.

### ROBERT R. WARD, Benton, Ill.

### W. W. WRIGHT, Toulon, Ill.

We endeavor to breed Shorthorn cattle of quality.

## INDIANA

### JESS C. ANDREW, West Point, Ind.

The Pines Farm—Lord Avondale in service.

### ARTHUR HERRIMAN, Columbia City, Ind.

Glenarra Shorthorns—Dale's Farewell by Avondale, out of imp. Rosewood 86th, heads a herd of high-class matrons of the richest breeding. Herd-headers at reasonable prices.

### GEO. J. ROTH, Booneville, Warrick County, Ind.

Cypress Valley Farm has a few good young bulls for sale by Maxwalton Stamp 394273 by Avondale, out of good Scotch cows. Farm on in-turban. Write or visit us.

### M. M. WILES & SON, Sheridan, Ind.

If you want some of the largest breeding of the world, call on us. Sires weigh 2400 and 2500 lbs.

### WOODSIDE STOCK FARM, Fendleton, Ind.

Milking Shorthorns and Polled Durhams. Bulls owned or bred by us have won four Grand Championships at the International. With beef we have milk.

## IOWA

### M. L. Andrews, Melbourne, Iowa.

Unedda Robin 410238, or one of his get. Buy them at Green Vale Stock Farm.

### BLACKHAWK COUNTY, IOWA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Representing 1,000 head of pure-bred Shorthorns, owned by 25 breeders. Stock for sale at all times. For information inquire of W. D. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa.

### G. H. BURGE, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

Wayside Farm—On main line of Northwestern. The herd is strong in Sultan and Villager blood. Breeding stock for sale. Farm 1¼ miles from town.

### E. COSGRIFF & SON, Clarence, Iowa.

Breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Village Sport 493921 by Village Knight 367512 heads our herd of Scotch breeding females. Five young bulls for sale.

### C. F. CURTISS, Ames, Iowa.

Herd headed by Count Avon 334946, International Grand Champion. Cows of highest excellence and best Scotch breeding.

### F. H. EHLERS, Tama, Iowa.

Fair View Farm—Roan Knight 2d in service, assisted by Fair View Sultan and Regal Sultan.

### HELD BROS., Hinton, Iowa.

Golden Sultan and Cumberland Crest in service; 150 head. Leading families.

### HOPLEY STOCK FARM, Atlantic, Iowa.

Our aim is to produce the best individual merit from the best strains. Breeding stock always for sale.

### C. H. JACKSON, Avoca, Iowa.

Oakwood Farm—Herd Sires, Clipper Dale, grandson of Villager and Proud Marengo by Marengo Dale. Breeding stock both sexes for sale. On main line R. I., 40 miles east of Omaha.

### J. T. JUDGE, Carroll, Iowa.

Villager's Victor 476749 by Sultan Standard 334975 by Whitehall Sultan in service. Always something to sell.

### KRIZER BROS., Eddyville, Iowa.

Walnut Grove Farm—Mildred's Stamp in service.

### MAASDAM & WHEELER, Fairfield, Iowa.

Imp. Proud Marshal and imp. Royal Diamond in service. Best individual merit and blood lines.

### J. E. MANN, Harrison Co., Woodbine, Iowa.

Manndale Shorthorns. Headed by the Grand Champion Royal Gainford 429229. A few young bulls for sale.

### L. A. MATERN, Wesley, Iowa.

Upperhill Farm—Breeders of Shorthorns. Roan Goods in service. Nothing but the best.

### J. B. McMILLAN, Rock Rapids, Iowa.

Lakewood Farm—Village Chieftain 367811 and Regal Sultan 2d 508436 in service. We believe Village Chieftain to be one of the greatest breeding bulls in America. Many breeding cows by the late Fair Knight 2d.

### R. O. MILLER & SONS, Lucas, Iowa.

We have cows and heifers, bred in some of the best herds in Canada on hand for sale all the time.

### WILLIAM MUNDY, Washta, Iowa.

Oak Bluff Farm—Breeder of Shorthorns.

### JOHN MURPHY, Lone Rock, Iowa.

Registered Shorthorns.

### JOHN C. NYRUP, Harlan, Iowa.

Fairview Stock Farm—Augusta's Rex 451568 heads herd, assisted by Scottish Duke 548117. Breeding stock for sale at all times.

### C. A. OLDSSEN, Wall Lake, Iowa.

Imp. Inverness Hall Mark 530143 and Sultan 3d 278292, by Whitehall Sultan, in service. Stock of both sexes for sale.

### L. C. OLOFF, Ireton, Iowa.

Marr's Avon 383858 in service. Breeder of high-class Shorthorns.

### THE ORLEANS STOCK FARM, Cresco, Iowa.

Peter T. Hovey. Breeder of Shorthorn cattle, reds and roans. Excellent milkers.

### FRANK T. PEMBERTON, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Valley View Farm—Herd bulls, Royal Sultan 454557 by Royal Silver 2d, dam imp. Calceolaria 16th, Woodend Stamp 612607 by Royal Major, dam Woodend Beauty 9th. Forty choice females in herd.

### H. H. POWELL & SON, Linn Grove, Iowa.

Linwood Stock Farm—100 head, most fashionable families. King Cumberland 3d by King Cumberland 2d, in service.

### W. E. PRITCHARD, Walnut & Avoca, Iowa.

On the main line of the Rock Island, 45 miles east of Omaha. Dale's Clarion, a sire of show cattle by Double Dale in service. Young things by him for sale.

### CHARLES L. SANTMAN, Dysart, Iowa.

Evergreen Stock Farm—The home of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn cattle. For sale, bulls and cows at all times.

### C. A. SAUNDERS & SONS, Manilla, Iowa.

Cumberland Stock Farms—Always a good bull or heifer to sell.

### SCHHRANK BROS., Danbury, Iowa.

Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Herd bulls in service, Proud Marshal's Lad 509047 by Proud Marshal, Bonnie's Knight 322563, Baron Avon 439764 by Count Avon.

### LOUIS H. SHEETZ, Belle Plaine, Iowa.

Breeder of Shorthorns. Stamp Goods, by Merry Goods, at head of herd.

### E. R. SILLIMAN, Colo, Iowa.

Claverburn Farm—Diamond King, by imp. Bapton Admiral and out of imp. Diamond 31st in service.

### ANDREW STEWART, Rockwell City, Iowa.

Morning Star 332141 and Fragrant Boy 516015 in service. Young stock for sale, all Scotch.

### UPPERMILL FARM, Wapello, Iowa.

Imp. Villager 295884, Sultan's Last 363468, Village Crest 387924, herd bulls. Stock of both sexes for sale. John Garden, Mgr.

### HOWARD VAUGHN, Marion, Iowa.

Wildwood Shorthorns, headed by Village Ruler 387931.

## KANSAS

### HARRY T. FORBES, Topeka, Kan.

Cedar Heights Stock Farm—A choice collection of both individuality and breeding. Secret King 505254 in service.

### H. E. HUBER, Meriden, Kan.

Cedar Hill Shorthorns—Bulls in service, Silk Goods, Vindicator, Butterfly, Orange Blossom, Violet Bud, Caroline, Wild Eyes and Miss Hudson matrons in herd. Young bulls for sale.



**KITCHEN & KITCHEN**, Burlingame, Kan.  
Dragoon Valley Farm—Representing some of the best families. White Valentine 394161 and Hero Missie in service. Three roan bull calves for sale.

**MEUSER & CO.**, Anson, Kan.  
Registered Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Sycamore Chunk 440817. Our herd will bear inspection.

**THOS. MURPHY & SONS**, Corbin, Kan.  
Spring Creek Shorthorns—Females of producing worth headed by the great sire Orange Goods. Choice young things for sale.

**JOHN REGIER**, Whitewater, Kan.  
Alfalfa Leaf Shorthorns—A select herd of females. Scotch Cumberland 489200 by Cumberland's Type in service.

**P. E. SALTER**, Wichita, Kan.  
Park Place Shorthorns—Herd headed by Bapton Corporal, Rosewood Dale and Newton Friar.

**W. J. SAYRE**, Cedar Point, Kan.  
Elmhurst Shorthorns—Jolly Dale 420684 in service. Young bulls for sale.

**TOMSON BROS.**, Dover and Carbondale, Kan.  
Most fashionable strains. Village Marshal, Maxwalton Rosedale and Beaver Creek Sultan in service. 100 breeding females.

## KENTUCKY

**HAMNER & MEACHAM**, Morganfield, Ky.  
Eagle Creek Farm—The home of Quality Shorthorns. Imported and domestic strains.

**J. K. NORTHCUTT**, Cynthia, Ky.  
Missies, Orange Blossoms, Duchess of Glosters, Lady Hopes, Nonpareils and several Bates families. Herd headed by Sir Lord Albion. Fifty head. Carloads a specialty.

## LOUISIANA

**JOHN H. COCKERHAM**, Luella, La.  
Castle Kirk Plantation—Tick immune bulls for beef herds a specialty.

## MARYLAND

**BENTON G. RAY**, Colesville, Md.  
Northwest Farm—Breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

## MASSACHUSETTS

**JOHN S. ANDERSON**, Shelburne, Mass.  
Hillside Milking Shorthorns—Select collection of dual-purpose matrons that are producers of beef as well as milk. Bridegroom 370791, a richly bred son of Avondale in service. Choice bulls and heifer calves for sale.

**FLINTSTONE FARM**, Dalton, Mass.  
Milking Shorthorns—Largest eastern herd. Home-bred and imported. Headed by Waterloo Clay and Flintstone Bell Boy. A uniformly strong milking herd of true dual-purpose animals.

## MICHIGAN

**BIDWELL STOCK FARM**, Tecumseh, Mich.  
Flash Hallwood 496989, roan grandson of Villager; a Lavender heads herd. Registered stock for sale. Modern, sanitary equipment. Farm 10 minutes from N. Y. C. Depot, 1 hour from Toledo, Ohio. Automobile meets all trains. Write Box A.

**A. D. DeGARMO**, Highland, Mich.  
Breeder of Shorthorns—Bates Duchess family.

**C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS**, Tawas City, Mich.  
Richland Farm Shorthorns—A choice collection of richly bred matrons headed by Lorne and Fair Acres Goods. We invite correspondence and inspection. Herd at Prescott, Mich.

**A. W. THORNE**, Fife Lake, Mich.  
Milking Shorthorns—Maplelane Laddie 504725, a grandson of General Clay, at head of herd.

## MINNESOTA

**J. S. BILLINGS & SON**, Fergus Falls, Minn.  
Breeders of high-class Shorthorns—Cattle of both sexes for sale at all times. Speedy attention given to northwestern trade.

**GEORGE H. CHAMBERLAIN**, Mora, Minn.  
Ann River Shorthorns—Archer's Monarch 495156 in service; a good one. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

**S. G. ELIASON**, Montevideo, Minn.  
Stock bulls, Cumberland's Archer 432299, Cornerstone 363116 and Superb 300054. Young bulls for sale.

**F. C. LANDON**, Winona, Minn.  
Conedale Farm—A choice collection of Scotch cattle.

**ALVA SMITH**, Holland, Minn.  
Matchless Choice 333928 heads herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices. Could spare a carload.

**LESLIE SMITH & SONS**, St. Cloud, Minn.  
Meadow Lawn Shorthorns—Royal Cup and Lex of Cluny in service.

**HENRY STENBERG**, Elmore, Minn.  
Bulls in service: Diamond Medal 424004, by Diamond Goods and Count Augustine 505655, a grandson of Count Avon.

**E. A. THONDRUD & SONS**, Dawson, Minn.  
East View Farm—Herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped females headed by Schoolmaster 353598. Bulls for sale.

## MISSOURI

**BELLOWS BROS.**, Maryville, Mo.  
Two hundred head. Herd bulls: Sultan Supreme 367161, Radium 385195, Parkdale Baron 414363, Aladdin and Parkdale Rex.

**R. H. CHANDLER**, Creighton, Mo.  
Fairmead Shorthorns—Headed by Nugget 374653 and Vexillator 514209. Stock for sale.

**J. R. EVANS & BROS.**, Maryville, Mo.  
Females of choice Scotch breeding. Village Flash chief stock bull.

**A. S. HINES & SONS**, Moberly, Mo.  
Willowdale Herd—All descending from imp. Rosie 17th and imp. Acanthus Sonny Dale, by Maxwalton Rosedale, in service.

**A. J. MAURER**, 833 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.  
Shorthorns—Bulls, heifers, cows with calves. Priced in lots to suit.

**JOSEPH MILLER & SONS**, Granger, Mo.  
Oakdale Stock Farm—"Miller Cumberlands," headed by the undefeated class winner, Choice Cumberland. Most fashionable families.

**O. W. NAUMAN**, Craig, Mo.  
Nauman's Shorthorns—Home of the Brandsbys. Herd sires: Brandsby's Officer and Hallwood Sultan. Choice females, few select bulls for sale.

**E. OGDEN & SON**, Maryville, Mo.  
Most popular families. Diamond Baron in service.

**T. B. RANKIN**, Tarkio, Mo.  
Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns for 30 years. Scotch and Scotch-topped. Bulls in service: Violet Goods 428521 and Villager Sultan 490952. Over 200 to select from.

**V. E. RUSSELL**, Osgood, Mo.  
Cottage Hill Herd—Bulls in service: Roan Goods 388056, Forest Champion 553233. Young bulls for sale at reasonable prices.

**WAHLERS BROS. & GEHRS**, Versailles, Mo.  
Herd established in 1888. Now headed by Roan Lad 420079, a fine specimen, weighing a ton or better. Young bulls for sale at all times.

## MONTANA

**W. M. RHODES**, Sheridan, Mont.  
Clover Meadow Ranch—The home of Scotch Shorthorns, Cumberlands, forty in herd, headed by Sultan's Brace 491597, Red Baron 599753 and Montana Crown 632570. Nothing for sale at this time.

**N. J. TINTINGER**, Mossmain, Mont.  
Diamond Willow Shorthorns—Herd numbering some fifty head. Herd headed by Dale's Renown 387320 and Village Boy Heir. Herd headers a specialty. Some good bulls for sale.

## NEBRASKA

**F. B. KERR**, Farnam, Neb.  
Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Avon of Lyndale 432800 in service. A few young Scotch bulls for sale.

**LOGAN & TROBAUGH**, Fairfield, Neb.  
Write John S. Logan or T. E. Trobaugh for stock prices. Two herds of choice cattle representing the best families. All stock at private sale.

**McKELVIE & BARNES**, Clay Center, Neb.  
Best quality and breeding.

**S. A. NELSON & SONS**, Malcolm, Neb.  
150 head, all Scotch. Most fashionable families. Royal Sultan, Afton Clipper in service; also a son of Villager and Cumberland's Type.

**RETZLAFF BROS.**, Walton, Neb.  
Snowflake Herd—Choice selection of Scotch females, representing the most fashionable families. Good herd bulls for sale sired by Snowflake 263207, Gloster Goods 408789 and Village Coral 505995.

**SOUTHWEST NEBRASKA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**, W. E. McKillip, Sale Manager; Frank A. Carver, Secy.; Cambridge, Neb.

500 head of Scotch and Scotch-topped breeding cows represented in association, owned by fifteen members.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

**BATCHELDER FARMS**, Mont Vernon, N. H.  
Dairy Shorthorns—Largest herd in New Hampshire, seventeen imported. Herd headed by imp. Knowsley Prince 2d by Danger Signal, bred by Earl of Derby.

## NEW YORK

**HEART'S DELIGHT FARM**, Chazy, New York.  
Sires in service: Right Stamp, son of Sultan Stamp; Fond Memory, son of Whitehall Sultan; and Augusta Baron, son of Clipper King.

**H. E. TENER**, Washingtonville, N. Y.  
Walnut Grove Farm—Milking Shorthorns. Strictly dual-purpose. Fifty head. Many imported animals. Herd bulls: imp. Royal Duke and Fill-pail Record. Bull calves for sale.

## NORTH DAKOTA

**APLAND & SORLEIN**, Bergen, N. D.  
Gloster's Knight 438556 by Fair Acres Gloster, assisted by Comrade Cumberland 609989 by True Cumberland 3d, in service.

**ESTATE OF GEORGE BALDWIN**, Ellendale, N. D.  
The largest herd of Shorthorns in the northwest. The best beef and milk families represented.

**E. A. WADSWORTH**, Langdon, N. D.  
Choice Shorthorns—College Count 387032 by the International Champion Count Avon 334946, in service.



## OHIO

**CARPENTER & ROSS**, Mansfield, Ohio.  
Maxwalton Farm—Have shown their supremacy in the leading show rings. Herd numbers some 350 head, all ages. Write for what you want.

**S. A. DUNLAP**, Williamsport, Ohio.  
Sultan Leader 320272, a good son of Whitehall Sultan, in service. Some choice Scotch bull calves for sale. One good 2-year-old bull. Females of different ages always for sale.

**FRANK R. EDWARDS**, Tiffin, Ohio.  
Oakdale Farm—Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Herd numbers 125 head. Pride of Albion 352820, Grand Champion of 1915, in service.

**W. C. ROSENBERGER & SONS**, Tiffin, Ohio.  
Clover Leaf Stock Farm—Eighty registered Scotch cattle. Good bulls and females always for sale. Bulls in service: Maxwalton Pride 367542, Village Royal 355016 and Favorite Sultan 410895.

## OKLAHOMA

**JOHN T. KRAMER**, Tulsa, Okla.  
Best families of Shorthorn cattle headed by Imp. Proud Baronet.

**C. E. SUPPES & SON**, Tulsa, Okla.  
Breeders of high-class Shorthorns.

**L. J. WORK**, Carmen, Okla.  
Utility Shorthorns—Prince Sturdy in service. Rock Island, Frisco and Orient railroads.

## OREGON

**W. B. AYER**, Portland, Ore.  
Foothills Farm, Carlton, Ore.—Breeder of Milking Shorthorns.

**FRANK BROWN**, Carlton, Ore.  
Craigielea Farm Shorthorns—Young stock for sale at all times.

## PENNSYLVANIA

**W. J. STURGEON**, Kittanning, Pa.  
Milking Shorthorns—Herd sires: Clay Knight 378116 and Glenside Red Lad 593561.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

**A. W. CAREY**, Waverly, S. D.  
Maxwalton Conqueror, by Avondale, in service. Fifty head in herd. A choice collection of breeding cattle.

**E. W. CARR & SON**, St. Lawrence, S. D.  
Brookside Stock Farm—Shorthorns of quality a specialty. Visitors always welcome. Choice young stock for sale at all times. Get off train at Vayland and call by phone.

**J. F. EDELSTEIN**, Dallas, S. D.  
Green Field Farms—A select herd of Shorthorns. Herd bulls: Forest Dale 387321 and Rosewood Champion 616777. Write your wants.

**D. E. McMONIES**, Huron, S. D.  
Joy Farm—Utility Shorthorns are headed by Earl of Dale 418021, grandson of Avondale; his calves loudly speak his praise.

**N. R. RUNDELL**, Hurley, S. D.  
Sunnyside Stock Farm—Legal Stamp, by Regal Stamp and Dale's Fascinator, by Double Dale, head a select herd.

**PHILLIP SCHAMBER**, Eureka, S. D.  
Dealer in Shorthorns, Belgian and Percheron horses.

**D. B. SMITH**, Mission Hill, S. D.  
Elmwood Farm—Registered Milking Shorthorn cattle. I am offering a nice string of young bulls, from which the selection of a herd bull may be made. Exceptional values, well bred and from heavy producing dams. Correspondence and inspection invited.

**F. E. TAYLOR**, Ellis, S. D.  
Excelsior Farm Shorthorns—Herd headed by Cumberland's Marshal. Young stock for sale. Farm 12 miles northwest of Sioux Falls.

**E. J. THOMPSON & SON**, Hurley, S. D.  
Wayside Farm—Scotch Shorthorns of the richest breeding. Herd bulls in service: Prince Cumberland by King Cumberland 2d and Fair Sultan by Fair Acres Sultan.

## TENNESSEE

**J. G. ALLEN & SON**, Newport, Tenn.  
Registered Shorthorns. Dual-purpose kind, reds and roans. Calves, heifers, bulls and cows for sale.

**LESPEDEZA FARM**, R. H. Scott, Manager, Hickory Valley, Tenn.  
Duryea Shorthorns—Sires in service: Imperial Gloster 340225 and Lespedeza Sultan 406929.

## TEXAS

**J. A. BROOKS**, Falfurrias, Texas.  
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Bulls for sale, immune to tick fever.

**J. R. RABY**, Gatesville, Texas.  
Raby Shorthorns—Cumberland Marshal 2d, General Avondale by Lord Avondale and Inglewood Best head my herd of tick immune registered Shorthorns. Two hundred head.

**W. W. SAMUELL**, Wilson Building, Dallas, Texas.

**FRANK SCOFIELD**, Hillsboro, Texas.  
Lackawanna Farms—Special offer at this time. Twenty-five head of heavy boned, growthy Shorthorn bulls. These bulls are raised in the south, acclimated and just right for the southern breeder and farmer. Write or wire your wants.

## VERMONT

**W. ARTHUR SIMPSON**, Lyndonville, Vermont.  
Fairholme Herd—Milking Shorthorns. Register of Merit cows, headed by great imported bull Robin and the Clay bull, Green Hill Waterloo.

## VIRGINIA

**W. P. CRICKENBERGER & SON**, New Market, Va.  
Vergeria Stock Farm—Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Maxwalton Beau 426669 and Lucky Lad 431383, in service.

**SAMUEL H. MARSHAL**, Simeon, Va.  
Bull calves and a few heifer calves from a herd headed by Morven Marshal, a good son of Whitehall Marshal.

**S. H. MOORE**, Stuarts Draft, Va.  
Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Scotch-topped. Ferdinand 423339, a descendant of the great Choice Goods, in service.

## WASHINGTON

**JOHN U. ANLIKER**, Tonasket, Wash.  
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

**DAY & ROTHROCK**, 205 Exchange Nat'l Bank Building, Spokane, Wash.  
Hercules Stock Farm—Shorthorns of quality. Herd headed by Gainford Perfection 442173.

**A. D. DUNN**, Wapato, Wash.  
For Sale—Shorthorn cattle from one of the leading herds of the northwest.

## WEST VIRGINIA

**P. S. LEWIS & SON**, Point Pleasant, W. Va.  
The use of selected bulls on our cow herd, bred and rigorously culled for 43 consecutive years, has produced high-class healthy animals of uniform type.

**McLAUGHLIN FARM**, Maxwelton, W. Va.  
Herd sires: Broadhooks Sultan 583860 and Double Sultan 400771, trace to four of the choice sons of Whitehall Sultan, viz: Avondale, Glenbrook Sultan, Whitehall Baron and Oakland Sultan.

## WISCONSIN

**ANOKA FARMS**, Waukesha, Wis.  
Established year 1870. Herd sires: Lavender Stamp, Rusper Champion, Regal Stamp and Lothian Marmion. Annual Calf Sale, Nov. 30.

**JOHN H. BEAR & SON**, Spring Green, Wis.  
Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Farm located within the city limits.

**G. W. BENEDICT**, Platteville, Wis.  
Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd bull, Baron Chief 405641. A few bulls for sale.

**F. S. BUNKER**, Kilbourn, Wis.  
Herd bull for sale, Sultan Goods 455653, Scotch, white, 3 years old, by Royal Silver, out of Missie Sultana 2d; breeder, F. W. Harding. Also offer an outstanding 10 months roan bull by Sultan Goods.

**H. B. DRAKE & SON**, Beaver Dam, Wis.  
Bulls, cows and heifers. Bred for milk and beef. Herd headed by one of the best grandsons of Whitehall Sultan.

**S. T. FOSTER & SON**, Elkhorn, Wis.  
The Pioneer Herd of Milking Shorthorns—Dual purpose by demonstration. Young bulls for sale.

**EBEN E. JONES**, Rockland, Wis.  
Hillshade Farm Shorthorns—Collynie Sultan 414233, whose get won first at the Congress, and Admiral Cumberland by Prince Cumberland, dam, Verbena of Oakdale, head our herd of Shorthorns. Write your wants.

**R. W. LAMB & SON**, Janesville, Wis.  
Shorthorns, bred for milk and beef. Young bulls for sale.

**B. W. LITTLE**, Janesville, Wis.  
Bates Shorthorns—Best milking strains of the most noted and popular breeding of Bates breed. A few choice young bulls for sale. Inspection invited.

**HARVEY H. LITTLE**, Janesville, Wis.  
Beef and milk Shorthorns—Forty-seven years of breeding along these lines on this farm insures prepotency. Young stock for sale. Herd sires: Premier Model and Golden West.

**MACMILLAN & MACMILLAN**, Lodi, Wis.  
Meadow View Farm—Herd sires: Scotch Cumberland 348063 by Cumberland's Last, Village Marquis 430412 by Villager, Maxwalton Moonshade 564166 by Revolution, Diamond Radium 588285 by Radium and Proud Augustus 647395 by Roan Masterpiece.

**GEORGE MANEY**, Oconomowoc, Wis.  
Northview Stock Farm—Breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle.

**JOHN NOTSETTER**, Deerfield, Wis.  
Elm Grove Stock Farm—Dual-purpose Shorthorns. Herd headed by King's Crest 396857 and Collynie Dale 2d 527760.

**I. T. RIME**, Orfordville, Wis.  
Breeder of Milking Shorthorns of the best milking strains. Young stock for sale. Inspection invited.

## CANADA

**ROBERT MILLER**, Stouffville, Ontario.  
Eighty-one years without change have we been breeding Scotch Shorthorns. I now have a few of the best in both bulls and heifers to spare.



# One Hundred and More

The state, district and county fairs, shows and expositions, Interstate and International which are regularly on the list of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association for appropriations for prizes, number considerably in excess of one hundred. From one to six fairs in each of thirty-six states receive appropriations. These appropriations, with a few exceptions, are made on a basis of one dollar offered by this association to two dollars offered by the fair or show organization.

In the case of breed shows the International, the Royal, the Pacific-International, the Western Stock Show and others of kindred character, much larger amounts proportionately are offered by this association. In addition to these indicated approximately \$7,000 is offered in the Futurity classes at the Iowa and Ohio state fairs, which open the middle western and eastern fair circuits, and at the Royal and International.

The aggregate amount appropriated by this association approximates \$60,000, or one-third the total cash prizes offered for Shorthorns at these various important shows. It will be noted that in round numbers \$180,000 becomes available to those whose entries are of sufficient merit to hold a place among the prizewinners.

It should be understood further that many local fairs and shows offer cash awards for Shorthorns which will increase the amount beyond the \$200,000 mark, a figure that should lure every Shorthorn owner with his favored products into the show contests.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.